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BRITAIN'S PARTITION DEAL TO PALESTINE

Statement Made In Commons And Lords

TRUMAN'S ACCEPTANCE DELAYED TILL EXPERTS MEET HIM

Line Clear For Lakh Jewish Immigrants: U. S. To Foot Bill?

LONDON, July 31. (Reuter)

Proposals of British and American experts in London for the solution of the Palestine problem are that Palestine should be divided into four areas, with Jewish and Arab Provinces enjoying a large measure of autonomy under a Central Government.

This was announced in both Houses of Parliament where debates on Palestine are being held.

The four areas would be an Arab Province, a Jewish Province, District of Jerusalem and District of Negeb.

TRUMAN'S ACCEPTANCE DELAYED

It was announced that British has informed the United States Government of their willingness to accept the proposals as a basis for negotiation. It was stated that the Government had hoped to receive President Truman's acceptance before these debates, but he had decided, in view of the complexity of the matter, to discuss it in detail with the United States expert delegation, who were returning to Washington for that purpose.

The Jewish Province would include great bulk of the land on which Jews have already settled and a considerable area between the areas of settlement.

The Jerusalem District would include Jerusalem, Bethlehem and their immediate environs.

Negeb District would consist of land in south Palestine beyond the present limit of cultivation.

The Arab Province would include the remainder of Palestine and would be almost the whole Arab interest both of land and populations.

The provincial boundaries would be purely administrative boundaries defining the area within which the local legislature would operate.

They would have no significance as regards Defence, Customs or Communications but to give finality, boundaries once fixed would not be susceptible to change except by agreement of two provinces. Provisions to this effect would be embodied in an instrument bringing the plan into operation.

The Provincial Governments would have power of legislation within their areas with regard to a wide range of subjects of primary Provincial concern.

They would also have power to limit the number and determine the qualifications of persons who might take up permanent residence in their territories after the introduction of the plan.

Provincial Governments would be required to provide guarantees of civil rights and equality before the law.

Provincial Governments would have the necessary power to raise money for the purpose of carrying out their functions.

There would be reserved to the Central Government exclusive authority as to Defence, Foreign Relations, Customs and Excise.

In addition there would be reserved initially to the Central Government exclusive authority as to the administration of law and order including the police and courts.

The Central Government would have all powers not expressly granted to the Provinces by the Instrument of Government.

LEGISLATURE

An elected Legislative Chamber would be established in each Province. The Executives would consist of a Chief Minister and a Council of Ministers which would be appointed in each Province by the High Commissioner from among the members of the Legislative Chamber, after consultation with its leaders.

Bills passed by the Legislative Chamber would require the ascent of the High Commissioner. This, however, would not be withheld unless a Bill was inconsistent with proper Government and the rights of the minorities.

EMERGENCY MEASURES

It would be necessary to reserve to the High Commissioner emergency powers. Executive and Legislative functions of the Central Government would be exercise initially by the High Commissioner assisted by the nominated Executive Council.

IN JERUSALEM

In Jerusalem, a District Council would be established with powers similar to those of the Municipal Council. The majority of members would be elected, but certain members would be nominated by the High Commissioner.

The announcement of the proposals was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council and in the House of Lords by Lord Addison, the Dominion Secretary.

Mr. Morrison added: "This plan for Provincial autonomy would greatly simplify the problem of Jewish immigrants into Palestine. Though the final control over immigration would continue to rest with the Central Government, this control would be exercised on the basis of recommendations made to Provincial Governments. So long as economic absorption, possible in the Provinces, was not exceeded, the Central Government would authorise the immigration desired by a Provincial Government.

It would have no power to authorise immigration in excess of any limitation proposed by a Provincial Government.

CHOICE FOR ARAB PROVINCE

But though the Government of the Arab Province would have full power to exclude Jewish immigrants from its Province, the Jewish Province would normally be able to admit as many immigrants as its Government desires.

As part of this plan the experts suggest that it would become possible to accept the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee for immediate admission of 100,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine and for continuing immigration thereafter.

The experts are prepared to plan for the movement of 100,000 Jews from Europe into the Jewish area of Palestine and this plan can be set in motion as soon as it is decided to put into effect the scheme as a whole.

12 MONTHS PERIOD FOR IMMIGRANTS

Immigration certificates would be issued as rapidly as possible and every effort would be made to complete the operation within 12 months of the date on which the emigration begins.

Immigrants would be selected primarily from Jews in Germany, Austria and Italy and priority would be given to those who had already spent sometime in assembly centres in those countries and to others who, though no longer in those centres, were liberated in Germany and Austria.

Within those groups priority would be given to building craftsmen and agricultural workers, young children, the infirm and aged.

The bulk of the 100,000 would be drawn from Germany, Austria and Italy; any certificates available for Jews in other countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe would be issued only to orphan children.

Shipment would proceed at the maximum rate consistent with the clearance of transit camps in Palestine in which immigrants would be temporarily accommodated until they could be absorbed.

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY

Under this plan, the United States Government would be asked to undertake the sole responsibility for sea transportation of these Jewish refugees from Europe to Palestine. They would provide the ships and would defray the whole cost of sea transportation. They would also provide food for the immigrants for the first two months after their arrival in Palestine.

The cost of transferring and setting this number of persons in Palestine would be considerable. Jewish organisations have accepted the final responsibility and the experts saw no reason why the required finance should not be found from reparations, from contributions of World Jewry and from loans.

WHAT THEY WILL DO FOR ARABS

The experts accepted the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee that improvements of the economic and social conditions of the

(Continued on Page 5 Col 5.)

TILAK'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

To-day's B. P. C. C. Programme Includes Garlanding Of Statue And Floodlighting It At Night

7-30 a.m. Procession starting from Congress House and terminating at Chowpatty.

8-0 a.m. Flag Salutation at Chowpatty by Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C.

8-15 a.m. Garlanding Ceremony.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) on Chowpatty Sands (weather permitting, otherwise at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road), to observe the 26th death Anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Messrs. S. K. Patil and M. Y. Nurie will address.

Being Tilak Jayanti the Statue of Lokmanya Tilak at Chowpatty Sands will be illuminated with Flood Lights throughout the night.

CONGRESS SEVIKA DAL: Mrs. Sofia Khan, the G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal writes:—All the Sevikas and Kumarikas of the Congress Sevika Dal are hereby informed to be present at the Congress House in uniform on Thursday, the 1st August 1946 at 7 a.m. sharp to participate in the functions of the 26th death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak.

LOYMANYA SEVA MANDAL: The 26th Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at Chinchpokli, near Railway Station. Prof. N. R. Phatak will preside and S. L. Varadkar of Gokhale School will speak on "Lok. Tilak and Lucknow Pact".

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA: Public meeting of workers and citizens at 9 p.m. to-day at the Damoda Hall Parel, to celebrate the 26th Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. Com. Dange will be the main speaker.

HINDU RASHTRA DAL: The Dal will celebrate the Lokmanya Tilak Jayanti Saptah from 1st to 7th inst. at Brahman Sabha Hall, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4.

No Hartal On August 9

Mahatma's Expected Advice In Next Issue Of "Harijans"

POONA, July 31. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India authoritatively learns that Mahatma Gandhi has written an article for the next Sunday issue of the "Harijan" on the observance of the historic August 9th. It is further learnt that as suggested by the Congress President, Gandhiji, in the same article, has asked the people not to observe hartal on that day.

Gandhiji To Be In Sewagram Next Monday

WARDHAGANJ, July 31, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi reaches Sewagram on the morning of August, 5 according to intimation received here. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Congress President, Dr. Balkrishna Keskar, Miss Mridulaben, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh are expected here on August 7. Arrangements for accommodating members of the Working Committee are nearing completion.

Before his departure, Gandhiji is expected to spend two or three days at Urull, a village about 20 miles from Poona where his Nature Cure Clinic for the poor functions.

MAHATMA PAYS COURTESY CALL TO COLVILLE

POONA, July 31, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, to-day.

The interview was said to be in the nature of a courtesy call.

JAWAHAR BACK IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 31, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress returned here this morning from Delhi.

Pandit Nehru intends leaving for Wardha on August 6 to preside over the Congress Working Committee meeting to be held there on August 8 and subsequent days.

Meeting Between Sardar And Sikh Delegation

SIMLA, July 30 (A.P.I.): August 7 has been fixed for the meeting between the Sikh delegation and the Congress High Command at Wardha following the telephone talks yesterday beween Sardar Valabhbhai Patel and Colonel Niranjan Singh Gill, Dictator of the Sikh Council of Action. The decision is to contact the Congress and Panthic viewpoints could be reconciled and the two parties could act together, was taken two weeks ago.

Unfinished "Battle Of Procedure" At Paris

Molotov Accuses Evatt Of Seeking Permanent Majority Against Russia

PARIS, July 31, (Reuter): The "Battle of procedure" began at the Paris Conference today when the Rules Committee of the 21-nations met to decide whether the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' recommendation that decisions shall be reached by a two-thirds majority shall govern the procedure of conference proper, cables "Reuter's" Special Correspondent.

The meeting confirmed the belief that the debate on procedure will belong and bitterly contested. After Doctor Herbert Evatt (Australia) had declared that he was completely opposed to the two-thirds majority proposal, the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, rose in the tense conference room to accuse the Australian leader of seeking a permanent majority against the Soviet Union.

"I think there are certain calculations behind this proposition and that they are bound up in certain attempts to form certain majorities and minorities," he said.

NOT IN POTSDAM

Dr. Evatt based his case for simple majority on two main arguments: That if amendments to the treaties already drafted by the "Big Four" have to achieve two-thirds vote, it may well be that the Council of Foreign Ministers may find itself practically without any recommendations at the end of the present Peace Conference; that there was never any mention of the two-thirds rule in the Potsdam or Moscow declarations.

Dr. Evatt had the strong support of the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Leader of the Dutch Delegation, Baran Van Buetzelaer Tot Dosterhout, who questioned what he described as the "limitations" that the "Big Four" had imposed on the conference by their suggested procedure. These he considered were not in conformity with the sovereignty of the small and medium powers represented at the conference.

THE CRUX

In his vigorous defence of the principle of two-thirds majority, M. Molotov quoted the French newspaper "Le Populaire" as saying that a simple majority would be to the disadvantage of the Soviets, while two-thirds majority would be bad for the Anglo-Saxons.

Confidently predicting that satisfactory recommendations would emerge from the Conference under the proposed system, M. Molotov declared: "We take a serious view of the voting procedure. More weight attaches to the decisions of a qualified majority than a simple majority."

Dr Evatt was also supported by the Greek Prime Minister, M. Constantin Tsaldaris, in his criticism of the two-thirds majority rule.

The Yugoslav delegates supported M. Molotov and also proposed that Albania be admitted to the conference.

The meeting adjourned after a lengthy morning session without reaching a decision.

Anglo-U. S. Joint Appeal At Paris

PARIS, July 31 (APA): The United States and Great Britain joined on Tuesday in urging that the 21-nations which felled Hitler make a peace acceptable to the "little men" of the world as the Paris Peace Conference approved the principle of complete publicity for all its deliberations.

After the American Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes had obtained the backing of the Rules Committee to his proposal to open all meetings to the press, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, asked the Conference to write a peace "removing from the hearts of the simple people the brooding fear of another war."

Mr. Attlee warned the delegates that the "spirit of militant totalitarian nationalism, the spirit that animated Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords, has not yet been altogether killed", and he urged that the force of world opinion be listened to.

Mr. Byrnes declared that the peace treaties for Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary were not the treaties the United States would propose if she were the sole arbiter and added that America would favour changing them only if a two-thirds vote of the Conference recommended changes.

"Let us not forget," Byrnes said, "that however great the losses and sacrifices of our respective countries may have been, there is not a nation represented here that could alone have indefinitely held out against the Axis tyranny."

He added, "We want even those whose misfortune it was to be conscripted on the side of the Axis to know what peace and freedom mean."

Urging that any disagreement must never be accepted as final, Mr. Byrnes said "We must try to understand one another even when we cannot agree with one another. We must work together until we can find solutions which, while not perfect, are solutions which can be defended."

It was learned last night that the apprehension expressed by Dr. H. V. Evatt, the Australian Delegate, over the possibility that smaller nations would be forced into a minor role in the peace deliberations, was prevalent in some other delegations.

(Continued on Page 5 Col 4.)

Pangire Case Echo

WOMAN SUES POLICE OFFICER

KOLHAPUR, July 31. (A. P. I.): Mrs. Kashibai Hanbar of Pangire, who has instituted criminal proceedings against Mr. Ingavale, Sub-Inspector of Police of Kolhapur, alleging ill-treatment at his hands, has also submitted an application to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur requesting him to institute an independent judicial inquiry into the case, to suspend the Sub-Inspector till the end of such inquiry and not to give him Government support for defending himself.

Viceroy To Go Ahead With One-Party Govt.?

League & Sikh Decision Sequel: But London Still Favours Coalition

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI: July, 31.

In the letters which the Viceroy is believed to have addressed to Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru, Lord Wavell has invited the Congress & League Presidents to nominate personnel to the quotas allotted to their respective organisations, their quota being six including one Scheduled Caste.

Both parties are given unfettered freedom to nominate their quotas.

Lord Wavell is visualised as consulting the Congress and League in selecting representatives of three other minorities including one Sikh, one Indian Christian and possibly one Anglo-Indian.

The position today, however, is that both the League and Sikhs have rejected the long-range plan and are therefore not entitled to seats on the Interim Government.

The acceptance of long-range plan, it will be recalled, is the 'sine qua non' to the membership of the Interim Government. Will Lord Wavell set up his new Interim Government with the support of the only party which has accepted the long-range plan, namely, the Congress, is the main issue.

Mr. Jinnah and the League are already on war path, because Lord Wavell did not set up his Interim Executive without the Congress. It will be the Congress's turn next if Lord Wavell does not reconstitute his Executive because the League has decided to stay out.

The issue, therefore, is between Coalition and one-party Government.

London still favours Coalition while New Delhi is anxious to make a move on with all or any party accepting long-term plan.

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BRITISH CABINET "DISAPPOINTED"

Will Consider India Question As A Whole

LONDON, July 31, (A.P.A.): The British Cabinet will consider the "India question as a whole" in the light of the Muslim League's rejection of Britain's proposals, an official source told the "Associated Press of America" to-day.

Expressing Governmental "disappointment" at the latest development, the source added, however, that it was still too early to assess the significance of the League's move against the "broad background of current negotiations".

FOUR SERVICE OFFICERS DETAINED

Grand Trunk Express Murder Sequel

NEW DELHI, July 31, (A.P.I.): Four service officers have been detained for questioning, it is learnt here, in connection with the suspected murder of Miss Pauline Sequeira of Auxiliary Nursing Service, India whose body was found in a First Class women's compartment in the Grand Trunk Express on Sunday morning at Pothakpalli station between Kazipeth and Ballarsha.

Madras Budget

Three-Crore Scheme For Rural Uplift

MADRAS, July 31. (A. P. I.): A three-crore scheme of rural reconstruction and Khadi production to make Firkas in each district self-sufficient in the matter of food and clothing and allotment of one crore for Harijan uplift and two and a half crores for the reintroduction of Prohibition in four districts in the Presidency are the principal features of the Madras Budget for 1946/47 presented by Mr. T. Prakasam, the Minister for Finance, in the Madras Assembly today.

The budget anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 57,42,92,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 57,42,77,000 leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 15,000. Owing to heavy subsidies and high cost of importing food grains from outside to meet the acute and exceptional food shortage the expenditure actually exceeded the Revenue income by nearly nine crores of rupees. But the budget is balanced by drawing from the Reserve Fund a sum of rupees 8,94,00,000.

Assistant Supply Officer Suspended

(From Our Correspondent)
BIJAPUR, July 31.

Mr. J.M. Deshpande, Assistant Supply Officer, Bijapur Taluka, is suspended by the District Magistrate pending further inquiries into the corruption charges against him.

INCREMENT FOR RAILWAYMEN

Board's Interim Relief Accepted By Federation

MADRAS July 31, (A. P. I.): The Advisory Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation received with satisfaction the reply of the Railway Board accepting its alternative proposal for a flat rate increase of four and a half rupees in the salary of railwaymen drawing pay upto Rs. 250.

The Committee has telegraphed to the Railway Board its acceptance of the new scheme of interim relief for railwaymen.

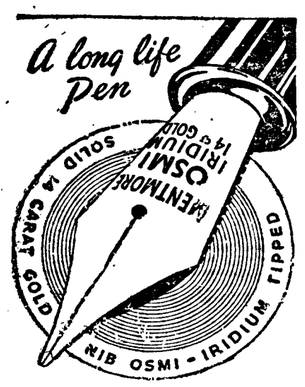
The Committee also heard the report of the delegation which visited the Golden Rock Railway Workshop near Trichinopoly to study the strike situation there. It decided to make representation to the Chief Commissioner of Railways at Calcutta on August 4 about the need for modifying the disciplinary and appeal rules of the South India Railway.

The Committee concluded its sittings to-day.

Malaprabha In Spate

RAMDURG July 31. (U. P. I.): The Malaprabha river is in spate for the last two days. Ramdurg has been transformed into an island, all communications being cut off. The crops in the villages have been damaged.

LUCKNOW, July 30 (O.P.I.): Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Khan, grandson of the late Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, King of Afghanistan died at his Dehra Dun residence at the age of 60. It may be recalled that his father Prince Wali Mohammad Khan ruled over Afghanistan from 1873-1880 when he was brought to India and interned at Peshawar and later at Amritsar.



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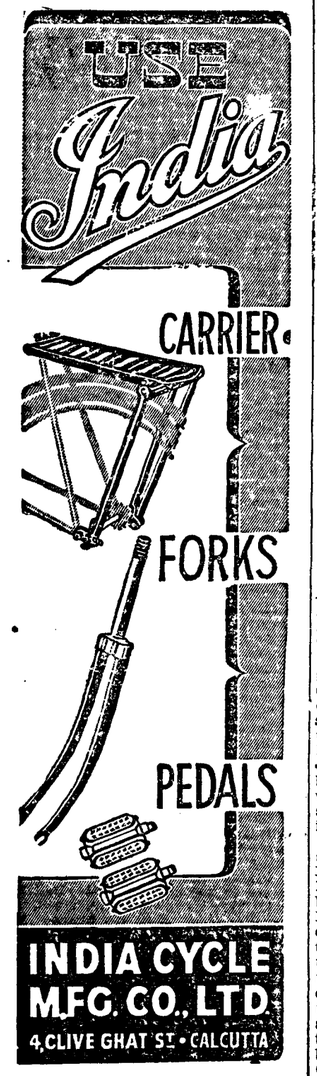

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Our Readers' Views

Unification Of Maharashtra

Sir,—At a meeting of Marathi-speaking people held on Sunday last, at Blavatsky Hall, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Shankerrao Deo to discuss a proposal to establish a united Maharashtra Province, several persons were allowed to speak, all in favour of the resolution. But there was one Christian from Gomantak who, having expressed his desire to speak on behalf of his community, presumably not against the resolution, was not allowed to speak by the President for reasons unknown to the audience. What is more deplorable is the fact that several Maharashtrians should have insisted upon the man to speak in Marathi although they knew very well that he was unable to do so. This shows what may lie in store for minorities in the proposed Maharashtra Province.

As a matter of fact, there was no need for any Goan to participate in the proceedings of the meeting as it was purely of Marathi speaking people. The people of Goa speak Konkani which alone is their mother tongue. However, the inclusion of Gomantak in the proposed unification of Maharashtra attracted Goans to the meeting and it was but natural that they should demand the right to speak.

From all that happened that evening in the hall, it looked as if only those who were prepared to support the resolution were enlisted among speakers. The sponsors of the move should bear in mind that Gomantak is inhabited by two distinct communities whose relations with each other are most cordial and that by allowing one to speak only in favour of the resolution they cannot enlist the support of the whole of Goa. If Maharashtrians care more for the land of Goa than for the feelings of the people living therein, they are mistaken.

A GOAN HINDU.

Postal Strike And Mercantile Community

Sir,—It is much to be regretted that while the strike of Post and Telegraph Department is spreading from town to town and from department to department, the Government is supine and seems not to care for the hardships which the public have been suffering for days together. Amongst all, the mercantile community is the worst sufferer. Almost all the merchants whose consignments arrive at Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder have to suffer wharfages as they are unable to produce railway receipts enclosed in the registered letters which the authorities invariably refuse to hand over at the delivery window of the Post Office.

We hope that the popular Government will do its utmost to bring all moral pressure upon the Central Government to bring about an amicable solution of the postal strike.

N. J. BHATT,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Cattle-Food Suppliers' Association.

Compulsory Vaccination

Sir,—In a letter published on last Saturday in your valued columns; a correspondent says that there is a movement in some schools to compulsorily vaccinate all the children on pain of dismissal for refusing to be vaccinated. Parents ought not to tolerate this medical tyranny. Compulsory vaccination is not justifiable because experience shows that vaccination is more dangerous to child-life than the disease of small-pox. The English Ministry of Health has itself admitted that twice as many children are killed by vaccination as by small-pox. In England during the last 38 years 118 deaths from small-pox occurred in children under five years and 309 deaths from bad effects of vaccination. Inflammation of the brain caused by vaccination occurred so frequently in Holland that on the recommendation of the medical profession the Dutch Parliament abolished compulsory vaccination law in 1938. The experience of the whole world proves that vaccination neither protects from small-pox nor mitigates that disease. Sanitary improvements banish small-pox. It is to be hoped that in the interests of the health of their children, parents will resist this movement in some schools of compulsory vaccination of their children in schools on pain of desmissal for refusal. The greatest vaccine experts in the world consider the lymph used at present for vaccination purposes to be dangerous.

WORLD CITIZEN.

India's Mission

Sir,—All the religions of the world have met in India. All the soul-uplifting ingredients have been put in in one boiling cauldron, as it were, and the purest, the best and most up-to-date religion is bound to emerge for the upliftment of the country and the humanity at large. This appears the only reason why India has come to be a meeting ground of different races, religions, climates and customs. Such being the case, should not the Muslims who strongly profess to be the followers of the religion of brotherhood be the last peple to separate from other communities with whom they are bound intimately in ever so many ways? How is New World Order possible, if we make New India Order impossible?

The various nations of the world aspire after the World Federation. In India already there is one state. Is it not a sheer retrograde step to break or weaken this united state? If the different communities of our country behave in a sufficiently brotherly manner, it is but proper for us to live like a united family. Is there deep-rooted divalry between the communities here like the rivalry that existed between the Germans and the English? Have all good attempts been made to bridge the gulf between the different interests? When Christians, Sikhs, Europeans or Jews find themselves at home in this land why is it that such a strong community like the Mussalman fear of exploitation?

"ALLAH-JESU-GOPAL."

Military Accounts Department Clerks

Sir,—The timely advice tendered by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress which appeared in your issue dated 25-5-'46 should serve as an eye-opener to the Government to consider providing jobs for the large number of Military Accounts Department clerks who will be thrown out of employment very shortly.

These clerks have rendered their services to the country and the Government (Defence Department) during a period of dire necessity and emergency unmindful of the sufferings and privations they had to undergo. It is not an exaggeration to say that many of them had been often put to trouble for want of accommodation or food or many other minimum conveniences when they had to go on tour and transfer. Also it is due to the timely services of these clerks, it should not be forgotten, that the Government is able to maintain a high standard of accounting which is also an essential factor for consideration during the period of war. All of these clerks are well educated and the experience they had gained in the departments will be of a very great value to post-war India.

Because they are not openly ventilating their grievances by way of mass strikes, etc., like their fellow workers of the Railway, Postal and Supply Departments, the Government is not justified in overlooking their legitimate claims.

Will the Government consider these points and take necessary steps to provide these men with jobs in other post-war departments, thus preventing them from being thrown out of employment?

G. S.

"Import Control"

Sir,—The "Times of India" has been carrying on relentless propaganda against the offices of the Import Trade Controller by its editorial and publishing the correspondence which supports its policy. "Times of India" is representative of the British imperialism in India. When it takes up cudgels with the department of the same institution it represents, there is always something under the surface. This will be shown by the fact that a letter addressed by me replying to some of the points raised by the correspondents of the "Times of India", was not published by the journal.

Some of the correspondents have complained against the issuing import permits to evacuees and the evacuees selling away the goods importable under these permits.

War has brought in so many things, evacuees, trade control, heavy profiteering, black markets, etc. War is fight for existence at least on one side. If you wish to exist you cannot deny the same right to others. Import permits mean economic existence for the evacuees, but some of these correspondents have profiteered on them and created black market of goods imported under these permits. Many have earned the amount within a few years—an amount they could not have collected during their whole life, but for the war Let them not forget that they have collected the rich harvest on the suffering of evacuees.

As regards some evacuees selling away the goods importable under the import permits what else can they do? Do not these correspondents also sell the goods they import, at a heavy premium? An evacuee, however bonafide' may be his intentions, cannot afford to pay heavy "pugree" to obtain a small office or godown or telephone in competition with the local businessman who has become rich by any methods. It is difficult for an evacuee even to obtain booking of goods against the permit issued to him. The moment the evacuees dispose off the goods the purchasers are in a position to get the booking at once from the same people who are not in a position to accommodate the evacuees. Let nobody forget their own house of glass.

P. MEHTA.

Gilbert Building,
Babulnath Road,
Bombay 7.

Black Marketing At Cinema Houses

Sir,—I am surprised to note that black marketing at cinema houses in Bombay City, is still continuing although 99 per cent black marketing in other lines is ended.

We must appreciate Madras province exhibitors for they have never allowed black marketing. To avoid this they sell only one ticket per head. Why should not Bombay Province exhibitor friends also follow this principle?

"CINEGOER."

University Appointments And Selection Committees

Sir,—In the column "Our Readers' Views" in the issue of 3rd/4th May, the writer, writing under the above caption has rendered signal service to the cause of Technological Education in the University of Bombay, by affording an opportunity, to those who know as to what is happening under the cloak of Experts' Reports, to put before the public the real state of affairs.

The writer has questioned the attitude of the syndicate, because the latter discharged their heavy responsibilities, in accordance with the University Act, by daring to select the candidate standing second in the list of those reported as fit for being appointed as Sir Dorabji Tata Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The brief record of the proceedings of the Syndicate's meeting referred to by the writer, could hardly lay down the 'pros and cons' of the matters as discussed at the meeting. The course prescribed for the B.Sc. degree in Pharmaceutical and Fine Chemicals comprise the following papers, besides the Practicals and Oral Examinations corresponding to the same:—

(1) Technology of Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals Part I-Pharmacy.
(2) Technology of Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals Part II-Plants and Processes employed in the manufacture of fine chemicals and synthetic drugs.
(3) Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
(4) Phramacognosy.
(5) General Chemical Technology.
(6) Physiology, Pharmacology and Toxicology.
(7) Forensic Chemistry.

Note:—Nos. 6 and 7 are for Departmental Examination only; the rest are for the University Degree Examination.

The candidate recommended as the first in the list of those deemed fit, by the Selection Committee, for the appointment, viz., Dr. H. S. Shaik Mahamud, holds the B.Sc. (Tech.) in Chemical Engineering. Though he has to his credit a couple of research papers in that portion of organic chemistry which is only distantly related to some specific topic in a small branch of pharmaceutics for which he was awarded the Ph.D. degree of London, he lacks the basic-ground training in any of the subjects, covered under the above seven heads. In fact, he never touched any one of these, either during his undergraduate career or post-graduate training, as these could only be learnt in lecture and practical classes and tested by a university examination. Dr. Shaikh-Mahamud thus escaped all these as also the fundamental training envolved therein, for being qualified as a teacher for "pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals" courses as prescribed for our B.Sc. (Tech.) degree. The testimonials submitted by him give ample and clear evidence of all this. Further, Dr. Shaikh-Mahamud's technical and factory training was confined to dyeing and printing' for a very short period of only a few weeks at the I.C.I. 'dyeing and printing' is certainly not anywhere near, 'pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals.' Pharmacognosy requires good knowledge of botany. 'Pharmacology' presupposes substential acquaintance with 'physiology', leave aside the complete absence of the candidate's training in pharmacy and plants and processes employed in the manufacture of modern synthetic drugs, Besides these, the candidate has absolutely no experience of teaching and evidently knows nothing of the practicals involved under all the above seven heads. And yet he, Dr. Shaikh-Mahamud, was the first choice of the selection committee. One wonders on what grounds?

On the other hand, Mr. Khoranna, who stood the second in the list of the Selection Committee, and who was chosen for the post by the Syndicate, was already Lecturer in 'pharmaceuticals' and fine chemicals in the section of the University Department of the Chemical Technology and had served as a successful teacher in the several subjects under the above seven heads wherein he has been actually carrying on lectures and practicals. He also holds undergraduate, as well as post-graduate degrees in pharmaceutical chemistry etc., from Benares Hindu University as well as from the U.S.A., and has also published original research papers in the line. He possesses considerable technical and factory experience both in India and the U.S.A. Before he joined service in the University Department of Chemical Technology, in the section of 'pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals' (and he is with us for some years now), he was also on the staff of a similar department at the Benares Hindu University and Andhra University and therefore, possesses a long, useful and successful experience of teaching and practicals, whereas Dr. Shaikh-Mahamud (the Selection Committee's First Choice) does not possess any such kind of experience nor has he secured even the basic knowledge of, or training in, the several of the subjects covered under the abovementioned seven heads.

The above facts led the Syndicate to appoint Mr. Khoranna and not Dr. Shaikh-Mahamud.

Immediately after this, during the month of April the Syndicate had before them another report from another such Selection Committee wherein they recommended one Mr. Kamath as the only candidate suitable for being appointed as Reader in "plastics, paints and varnishes." When this report came to be discussed by the Syndicate it was clearly pointed out,

(1) that Mr. Kamath is only a B.Sc. (Tech.) in chemical engineering and holds Diploma of London in chemical engineering.

(2) that he was merely an Assistant in the Imperial Institute of Science in the Lac Research Section, and has some joint publications (not independent) on the use of lac in lacquers; and these were not of sufficient merit to earn him a post-graduate degree. "Plastics, paints and varnishes" involved an up-to-date knowledge of the "chemistry of high polymes" (organic), which latter is not anywhere near chemical engineering, the candidate being totally unacquainted with modern synthetic plastics such as ureaformaldehydes. alkyds, etc.;

(3) that the holding of a research degree should constitute the minimum qualification for any one before he is appointed a Reader in any university, and Mr. Kamath holds no research degree.

(4) that the courses prescribed for 'plastics, paints and varnishes' are totally different from those prescribed for chemical engineering in which latter only the candidate is qualified;

(5) that the candidate has neither the basis training in the chemistry of the subject, nor has he any training in, nor experience of, theoretical or practical class work for these courses as prescribed by the University, under 'Plastics, paints and varnishes', and so he is totally unfit to supervise, direct and conduct lectures and or practicals;

(6) that the candidate's technical experience extended over only 10 weeks and that too at 'Tata Iron and Steel Works'.

Inspite of all the above facts, the Selection Committee happens to recommend Mr. Kamath as a suitable candidate for the University Readership in 'Plastics, Paints and Varnishes'. The usual bogey of the Expert Committee's Report prevailed and Mr. Kamath is appointed as Reader and the students have to face the disastrous consequences of this experiment.

In all such reports the Selection Committee almost invariably assumes to itself the previlege of recommending even a higher salary to be given to the selected candidate, which very often embarrasses the Syndicate, because there are others in the Department more qualified than the candidate so recommended and have already put in long services and are already teachers and investigators of proved abilities. Why all this manoeuvring and by whom? This too, may have to be exposed in due course of time. One must not forget that it is the Syndicate, and not the Selection Commitee, that has to face the disastrous consequences of wrong selections of the staff.

The possession of expert knowledge of one's subject is a totally different thing from the expert's determination to hold on to what is true, just and useful. Those who have experience of working on Committees, know full well, how 'the man on the spot' possessing some experience of the working fo the human mind, often succeeds in influencing such committees as he desires, specially those composed of 'Savants'. Those who ignore this fact, often see cliques exsiting. where none exist at all.

'ONE WHO KNOWS.'

INDONESIAN RICE FOR INDIA

East Indies Govt. Yet To Give Assent To Agreement!

BATAVIA, July 30, (Reuter): An agreement concerning rice for India between Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic, and Mr. K. L. Punjabi, representing the Government of India has not yet received assent of the Netherlands East Indies Government, according to a statement from the Netherlands East Indies Government Information Service Department. The Department describes publication of the agreement as premature.

"The agreement has just been submitted by Mr. Punjabi to the Netherlands East Indies Government for assent, according to an agreed procedure" said the statement. "The proposed transaction was at the same time submitted to the Commander-in-Chief Netherlands East Indies, whose responsibility also is involved. Discussion with Mr. Punjabi are in progress. Meanwhile "Empire Favour" with a load of jute sacks has been allowed to proceed to Indonesian ports".

It is understood that the agreement provides for shipping of 700 paddy of "fair average quality". The price fixed is Rs. 10-14-4 per 220 pounds. It is understood that Dr. Sjahrir has left for Cheribon, Java where "Empire Favour" is due to call.

T. B. PATIENT CURED BY MIRACLE

MILAN (UPA): A purported miracle is being studied by the local ecclesiastic authorities

A 19-year old girl, Ada Biancato, was sick in bed at the Maggiore Hospital with tuberculosis when she sat up in bed around mid-night and started screaming. She claimed she had had a vision of the Madonna who told her she was cured.

Visited by the hospital doctors, she was found to be in excellent condition with every trace of the disease having disappeared.

DALDA PRICES

Following the continued rise in the cost of vegetable oils, it has become necessary to adjust again the consumer prices of Dalda. The Vegetable Oil Products Controller has fixed the following maximum prices at which Dalda will be available to the public as from 1st August, 1946:—

1 lb.	..	Rs.	1- 0-6	per tin
2 lbs.	..	,,	2- 0-6	,, ,,
5 lbs.	..	,,	4-14-9	,, ,,
10 lbs.	..	,,	9- 5-6	,, ,,

NOTE: These prices are inclusive of freight but exclusive of octroi, terminal tax, sales tax and other similar taxes where levied.

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ONE YEAR OR ABOVE	5 per cent
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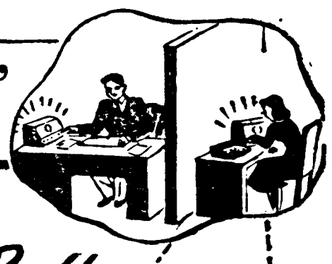

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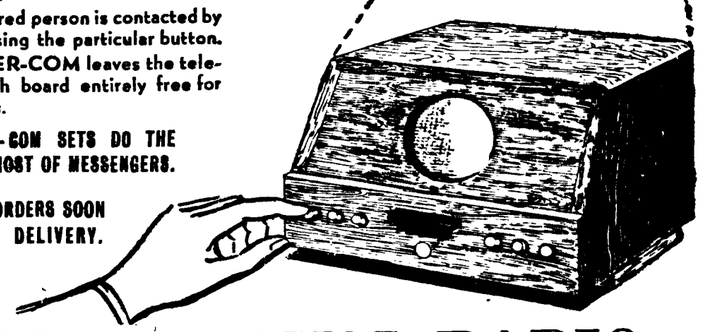

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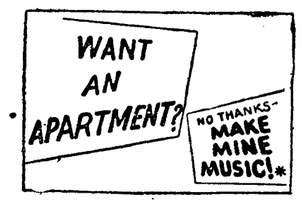

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Presents
SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW of
ASHOK AND MEDHAVEEN
at increased rates at
NOVELTY
On SUNDAY, 4th, AUGUST
9-15 A.M.
Complimentary list entirely suspended.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Snud 4, 2002.
Muslim: Ramjan 3, 1365.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 2, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-14 a.m. Sunset: 7-14 p.m.
Hightide: 02-15, 14-42. Lowside: 08-05, 20-58.

Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Sjt. R. M. Jambhekar, General Secretary, AIFSU will speak on "Soviet Union and Far East" in Marathi at 9 p.m. to-day at the Orient High School, Dadar. Admission will be by passes.

BOMBAY B.T.C.U. REPRESENTATIVE UNION: Urgent meeting of members of the Managing Committee and the Representative Board tomorrow (Friday) at 9 a.m. at Maharashtra Vyayamshala, Lalbaug.

MAZDAZNAN: Dr. Edal-Behram will deliver a public lecture on "Common Remedies for Monsoon Diseases" to-day at 6 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: First general meeting for the Session 1946-47 of the Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day at its registered office and the premises of the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, when the President, Mr. H. N. Dallas, ARIBA., FIIA., will deliver his inaugural address.

SWASTIK LEAGUE: Ceremonial parade at the Headquarters of the League at 6-30 a.m. in honour of the 8th Death Anniversary of late Dr. G. B. Gole (Founder).

INOCULATION AGAINST TYPHOID: The Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality announces: Typhoid is prevailing in the Parle-Andheri Municipal Borough. The disease is contracted by taking food contaminated with typhoid germs. You will be inoculated free of charge at Yashodabai Monji Amidas Vora Free Public Dispensary situated at the building of Mr. Ranchhoddas Chunilal on Tejpal Road at Vile-Parle on any working day between 9 and 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. and N. J. Wadia Charitable Dispensary on Ghodbunder Road at Andheri on any working day between 9 and 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

M. COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of Ward No. 9 (Girgaum-Chowpatty), will meet near Sandhurst Bridge-East side (Opera House), to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), to go round the Ward. Residents who have any difficulties to bring to light are invited to be present.

ANDHRA EDUCATION SOCIETY: Opening of the Telugu School tomorrow (Friday) at 11 a.m. at Nirmala Villa, Taikalwadi, B.B. & C.I. Dadar.

BOMBAY PRIVATE HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES' UNION: The strike of the workers of the Nawrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital which was to commence from the 1st of August remains cancelled as the majority of the demands of the Union have been conceded by the authorities says the General-Secretary of the Union.

Railway Clerks Arrested For Alleged Bribery

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two clerks of the booking office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Kalbadevi, who believed in the adage of making hay while the Sun Shines came to grief on Tuesday when they were trapped by S. I. Mistry of the Anti-Corruption Department. Trimbak Ramchandra Panse and G. M. Parikh attached to the Ramwadi booking office were, it is alleged, demanding Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 for booking each parcel.

Every day 400 to 500 parcels were booked and those merchants who did not pay had their parcels delayed. To avoid the delay the money was paid but a complaint was made to Deputy Commissioner Kamte who deputed Sub-Inspector Mistry to investigate into the complaint. S. I. Mistry went to the Ramwadi booking office with two parcels with a bogus customer and paid hush money, which was marked, to Trimbak Ramchandra Panse who passed it on to his colleague G. M. Parikh.

Their persons were searched before a Panch and the marked money was recovered. Panse and Parikh are in the B. B. & C. I. Railway service for the last 15 years.

Rounding Off III Class Fares On B.B. & C.I. Local Service

At a meeting of the Local Advisory Committee of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, recently held in Bombay, the Chairman informed the Committee that in view of the present satisfactory position in regard to small coins, it was proposed to revert, with effect, from August 1, to the old method of rounding off third class fares upto four annas on the Bombay Local and Suburban Section, to the next higher quarter anna, instead of the next higher half anna, as was the practice so far.

BLACKMARKETING IN TICKETS.

An inquiry into the alleged blackmarketing in passenger tickets and several other complaints (at Bombay Central) was held and the Chairman informed the Committee that action was being taken to implement the recommendations of the Sub-Committee which had been appointed in this connection.

The Chairman also revealed that the post-war design of new coaches for the B. B. & C. I. Railway would include corridor openings.

Bombay-Calcutta Airways

Mistry Airways Ld. in co-operation with Tatas will operate on the Bombay-Calcutta route from 21st August with a fleet of Dakota aircraft.

Mistry Airways have a fleet of twelve Dakotas and will be operating on other trunk routes as soon as further arrangements are completed.

Mistry Airways will accelerate their services with four-engined aircraft like Skymasters and Tudors, as soon as possible.

GOKULNATHJI MAHARAJ DEAD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—The death occurred at his residence at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, last night, of His Holiness Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, high priest of the Vaishnavas in Bombay. The funeral took place the same night and was attended by more than 10,000 followers.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Vihar & Tulsi Lakes Not Yet Full

Thanks to the heavy rains which fell recently the Tansa Lake is coming to its normal self of overflowing.

The total capacity of this lake is 35,600 million gallons when full. At the end of last week (Saturday) the Tansa lake had 32,020 million gallons of water.

Generally by the end of July every year Tansa Lake gets overfull. Last year it was overflowing on the 26th July. The other subsidiary lakes, viz: Vehar and Tulsi are not yet full.

Freedom Film

With reference to the advertisement which appeared in "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE", on the 25th July, last, regarding a loan of Rs. 50,000 to make a propaganda picture of the Congress Ministries, Messrs. Freedom Films of India 722 Parsee Colony, Dinshaw Master Road, Dadar, Bombay 14 write to say that they are making a picture of the sixty years of the fight for freedom conducted by the Indian National Congress and they expect to spend three lakhs of rupees on the production of this picture, which will be called "BATH OF BLOOD". They add that the advertisement under reference has nothing to do with their company.

City Ban On Weapons

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has issued an order prohibiting for one month from August 1 the carrying of swords, spears, bludgeons, guns, knives, sticks, lathis or any other similar weapon which is capable of being used as a weapon of offence in any public place in Greater Bombay or the carrying, collecting or preparing of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling them.

Convicted For Procuration

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Loku. & a Common Jury)

Emperor
vs.
(1) Ganpat A. Gaikwad, (2) Gopal R. Shinde, (3) Malhari R. Rokde ... Accused.

The accused were charged with having induced a minor married girl from a village in the Poona District to come to Bombay intending or knowing it to be likely that she would be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with others. The offence was committed on 30th August, 1945. The girl was ultimately traced to the house of a common prostitute in Bombay a fortnight later.

The accused denied the offence. The jury found unanimously that accused No. 3 was not guilty of the offence and His Lordship acquitted him. But the jury by a majority found the other two accused guilty and His Lordship sentenced each of them to two years' R.I.

Mr. H. J. Chinoy instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. P. N. Daruwalla defended the accused.

Record High Prices Offered For Race Horses

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, July 30 (U.P.A.): Racing stable owners today bid record high prices for blue-blood yearlings at the second day of the Kenneland Race Course sales during which two thoroughbred grey fillies were bought at dol. 54,000.00 each.

Elizabeth Arden of New York purchased a filly by War Admiral out of Danish M. John S. Phipps of Long Island bought a filly by imported Blenheim out of Chica. The Mill River Stable in New York paid dol. 30 000.00 for a chestnut filly by Whirlaway out of Crepe Myrtle.

A total of dol. 115,800.00 was spent for 105 yearlings.

Fred Yyse of Houston, Texas, purchased the largest number paying dol. 57,900.00 for nine head while Emil Schwarzhaupt paid dol. 74,000-.00 for four.

Harwood League Football

MOVEMENT CONTROL'S EASY WIN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

MOVEMENT CONTROL	1
KARNATAK	0

From the score it might appear that Karnatak offered great resistance to Movement Control. In fact, however, the winners had things their own way. They might have easily scored quite a few more goals had they chosen to do so; the opportunities were certainly not lacking. But during the second half the Control men eased off and played in a very light vein. They even went to the extent of making their ace centre-forward Bloomer change places with right back stocks. During the second half alone almost half a score of opportunities were allowed to slip away but the ultimate winners never let go their hold on the game.

The only goal of the match was scored late in the first half by left-out Goodchild who headed cleverly when custodian Sundu charged him.

THE TEAMS

MOVEMENT CONTROL: Lambert; Stocks and Lennox; Robinson, Slade and Goldfinch; Gardener, Stone, Bloomer, Ambrosi and Goodchild.

KARNATAK: Sunder; N. A. Kotian and N. C. Puthran; S. Shetty, S. R. Kotian and S. T. Suvarna; M. D. Kundu, Shetty, D. P. Puthran, Ramchandra and Vithal.

Referee: Dhankoti.

This evening at 5-45 p.m. City Police vs. Young Goans.

CUNHA FOR AFRICA

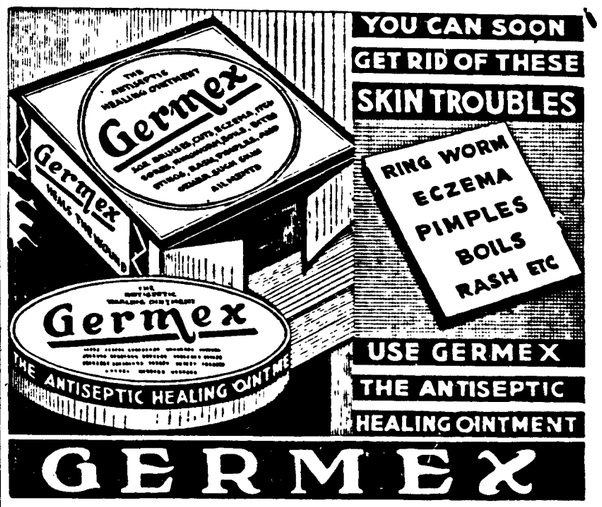
BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Tristao Breganca Cunha, founder of the Goa Congress, who was sentenced to eight years' deportation with suspension of all political rights by a court-martial in Goa, is to be deported to Portuguese Africa, according to information received by Mr. Joachim Dias, President of the Goan Youth League.

He is at present kept at Vasco-da-Gama awaiting the Portuguese ship "Lorenco Marques" which will carry him to Africa.

It is reported that Mr. Cunha is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

MATINEE TOMORROW
1 P.M.
PRAFULLA'S & WINAYAK'S
SUBHADRA
6th WEEK OF FULL HOUSES
ROXY Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.



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Cotton (coloured and white) Rs. 5/8 to Rs. 12/8.
Silk (coloured and white) Rs. 12/8 to Rs. 24/8.
Woollen (assorted colours) Rs. 24/- to Rs. 35/-
GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS
Woollen—in many varieties Rs. 22/8 to Rs. 54/8
GREY COTTON ENGLISH Worsted Flannel Trousers Rs. 18/8.
WHITE DRILL TROUSERS
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DRESSING GOWNS
ALL SIZES
Cotton—in 10 attractive designs for Gents. & Ladies
Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 22/8
WOOLLEN in plain colours for Gents Rs. 35/-
WELDON SHOP
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY. 3.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 31 (A.P.I.)

Following is weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal creded at 8 hours I S T on 31st July 1946.

Ahmedabad 88 77 0.1 9.1 minus 6.8 Ahmednagar 83 710 79. minus 1.1 Allahabad 89 80 0 19.6 plus 1.9 Barcda 86 77 0.8 19.8 Nil Belgaum 76 68 0.4 27.0 plus 1.8 Bhopal 83 72 0 28.2 plus 1.7 BOMBAY 65 76 0.2 37.9 minus 5.4 Delhi 9 81 30 13.8 plus 3.7 Hyderabad (Dn) 8.3 73 T 9.8 minus 0.6 Hyderabad (Sd) 83 78 1.1 2.1 minus 1.2 Indore 83 71 0 3 30.2 plus 13.3 Karachi 83 79 0.1 2.3 minus 1.6 Mahableshwar 65 62 3.6 149.1 plus 1.1 Mangalore 85 76 0.3 100.9 plus 24.9 Nagpur 89 76 0 27.5 plus 4.1 Poona 80 71 0.4 10.1 minus 1.0 Rajkot 85 76 1.1 15.6 plus 0.8 Sholapur 83 70 0.1 11.9 plus 3.2 Simla 70 62 Nil 26.2 plus 3.9 Surat 85 77 0.4 30.0 plus 4.9

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"No man needs sympathy because he has to work. . . Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."

—Theodore Roosevelt

The Bombay Chronicle

PRINCES' FUTURE ROLE

The Maharaja of Cochin's statement announcing that only popular representatives would be sent to the Constituent Assembly from his State and suggesting the unification of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore into one democratic unit in the Indian Federation will be cordially welcomed by the whole country. His example in deciding to send only popular representatives to the Constituent Assembly deserves to be emulated by all other Princes and will in any case encourage the States people to agitate for such representation. If it is assumed, as it must be in the present circumstances, that the Indian constitution of the future will be thoroughly democratic in every one of its parts, it follows that the framers of the constitution should be democratically elected by the people who are to be represented at the Assembly. The Princes' points of view may be stated there by themselves or their Diwans. In any case for the Princes to force their own nominees on the people as their representatives will be a fraud on representation.

The suggestion of a merger of the different parts of Kerala, namely, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore into a united province is most welcome and timely. The dissection of one organic unit like Kerala, geographically and linguistically one, into three separate areas under three separate Governments is unnatural and cannot fail to impede the progress of Kerala culture. As Mr. C. Rajagopalachari observes, it is "wholly untenable in modern times and pregnant with inconvenience for the people as well as Governments." There is also much force in the Cochin Maharaja's remark that, if the present position is continued, Kerala's voice will be hardly heard in the Union Government of the future. Indeed, were it not for the two States in Kerala, it would as certainly be a separate province in the future constitution as Andhra, Maharasntra and Karnatak. The existence of two States ought not to be a permanent difficulty in the way of a natural and necessary development. The difficulty can and ought to be overcome. The Maharaja of Cochin has suggested the right way, which will have to be followed sooner or later. It will be followed soon if Travancore readily accepts Cochin's suggestion. The position of the two Rulers need not cause and insuperable difficulty. As the Maharaja of Cochin points out, it will only have "to be modified to suit the new circumstances". The question is whether Travancore will take the same view soon. At present Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan, says that the Government of Travancore "cannot possibly agree to an administrative union with Cochin and the British Indian province of Malabar". A similar view would have been expressed by the Government of Cochin a few years or months ago. But the people are moving fast towards rational administration —the Cochin statement is itself indicative of that trend—and the people who maintain the administration ought to have and will have the final say. "It would be suicidal," says Sir C.P. Iyer. "for Indian States to be linked up in administration with British Indian provinces functioning under a separate system of Government unless indeed the idea is to abolish the Indian States as such." The two systems may be separate today but they cannot be separate tomorrow. In any case, the people shall decide.

The awakening in some of the Princes was also shown at the conference held at Poona Sunday last when certain Deccan Princes discussed with Gandhiji their scheme of a merger of Deccan States. Gandhiji rightly pointed out that in order to devise the best Union of States it was first necessary for each State "to form a Union with its own people", as, after all, "the people were the real power on whom they were to depend for their status". One of the Princes replied: "We shall ask our people to draw up their own constitution. The plan of Union that we have drawn up is only intended as a blue-print for their consideration." This is a most gratifying statement. Only, as regards the blue-print, we would support Gandhiji's sound suggestion that the Deccan Princes should first get into touch with the State's Peoples Conference and its president, Pandit Nehru. There will then be the necessary uniformity about the varied Unions and the nature of every member of a Union. We would also wholeheartedly endorse Gandhiji's advice to the Princes to copy the constitution of Aundh with such changes as special considerations may require. If only the princes accept the principles of democracy and responsible Government, their legitimate rights will be scrupulously regarded as a sacred trust by the people who, the Princes themselves admit, should draw up their constitution.

Women's Rights

The memorandum and Charter of Rights for Indian Women, prepared by the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, appears to be a very imposing document. And we have no doubt it will have to be seriously considered by the various legislatures to which it is to be submitted. The Comittee rightly demands that the Draft Hindu Code, which has already been long before the country and has received considerable support from Hindu society, should be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Central Legislative Assembly without any further "dilatory tactics". The Women's Conference will also have to be vigilant and active both to prevent further delay and to ensure public support to the Code when it is actually before the Cental Assembly. It will be well for the Conference to have its committees or affiliated bodies in every district.

The better organisation of women in the service of the country is one of our most pressing social problems. In addition to the disabilities which women share with men, they have many peculiar to themselves. And though many men are ever ready to help women in the removal of those disabilities, it is best for women themselves to take the initiative. They can succeed better for the reason, among others, that they are less susceptible to communal differences and prejudices. That they need more political power and more education goes without saying. But even as things are, they can achieve much if the educated women are better organised through a wide network of active institutions.

Ambedkar Refuted

In the current number of "Harijan" Gandhiji answers a number of questions put to him by certain members of the Scheduled Caste Federation regarding the condition of Harijans. Some of these questions are of extra-ordinary importance, particuiary those suggesting the modification of the Poona Pact and the introduction of separate electorates for Harijans. This subject of electorates we shall consider on another occasion in some detail. The general aim of the questions, as also that of the recent demonstrations staged by Ambedkarites a few days ago at Poona, seems to be to vilify the Congress, belittling and misrepresenting the work done by Congressmen for the welfare of Harijans. In this respect the propaganda only carries on the campaign of vilification and misrepresentation started by Dr. Ambedkar himself in his recently published work entitled "what Congress and Gandhiji have done to the Untouchables." Many of the allegations made therein against Congress are fantastic and ridiculous and have not been taken seriously by the public. Referring to the questions put to him, Gandhiji says that "they betrayed gross ignorance of Congress History," that "Congress has done more for minorities than any other cosmopolitan body known to me" and that "there is no blue-print necessary when work speaks." it is necessary that the public should know fairly full facts and figures about the work done by Congress and Congress Governments for the welfare of Harijans. The salient features of this work are excellently reviewed by no less a person than Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a booklet entitled "Ambedkar Refuted" and published by Hind Kitabs, Bombay. In nearly forty pages Rajaji sets forth the main achievements of the Congress in the service of Harijans, mainly with reference to the Madras Province where untouchability prevails in its severest form. He thus convincingly refutes the main allegations made by Dr. Ambedkar. The recent elections of Harijans show that these people themselves endorse Rajaji's view that 'of all parties, groups and organisation in India the Indian National Congress is the one organisation that has made it a fundamental article of faith that the Harijans should be raised to equal social status with others and that untouchability should be wholly removed."

Frankly Speaking

Welcome Decision

One good thing about the Peace Conference, which has opened in Paris is that its proceedings will be open to the Press. It is a conference not so much of peace as of a struggle among the Big Four and their respective camp followers. If the principle of complete publicity is genuinely and consistently observed it may help to restrain the rivals, and induce into them a wholesome sense of responsibility to higher ideals than their own narrow objectives. Consciousness of having the world as witness has not, of course, stopped the Powers from wangling or playing the game of power politics, to the serious prejudice of the interests and destinies, particularly of small countries and nations. The unfortunate experiences of the proceedings of the Security Council are there to prove it.

Value Of Publicity

But worse might have happened if there had been no publicity. The Soviet Union stayed on in Iran months beyond the date to which it had solemnly pledged itself. But it did evacuate Iran and Iran, while it has suffered, did escape a lot that would have seriously crippled its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The British, the Americans and the South African Whites are worried by the appeals of the Arabs and of India to the United Nations Organisation regarding Palestine and discrimination in South Africa. They are worried because they cannot, without discomfort, have iniquities exposed to the glare of publicity and because they will have to cast about for moral and democratic justification for those iniquities—an obviously difficult job. Publicity, therefore, will, to some extent at least, serve a useful purpose at Paris. Meanwhile, the Conference is under way with the usual solemn opening speeches. We want very briefly to note here only one of them. Mr. C. R. Attlee warned the delegates that "the spirit of militant totalitarian nationalism, the spirit that animated Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords has not yet been altogether killed." The warning was correct. Indeed, the spirit is rampant. It is "totalitarian nationalism" which finds expression in the old Imperialism and colonialism and the new expansionism. Both must be liquidated. The warning of Mr. Attlee applies to all.

A Double Crime

A report in the New York "Times" from Paris mentions a significant and extremely provocative proposal attributed to Mr. Byrnes. The American Secretary of State is stated to have agreed to recommend to President Truman that the United States should accept the proposal to divide Palestine into Arab and Zionist provinces and to spend 300 million dollars (about £75 millions) in "building up the Arab world." The impertinence of such a proposal might well take one's breath away. Consciousness of wealth is intoxicating. And it is possible that the American friends of Jews are dead drunk with the alleged power of what is commonly described as the "Almighty Dollar." But if they are not, it is amazing that sensible men should think, in sobriety that they can purchase the destiny and patrimony of a people with their millions. The gentlemen responsible for the proposal have sought in it to inflict upon the Arabs a mortal injury and to add to it a deadly insult. It is a doubly intolerable crime.

'Not By Might....'

A Christian Pleads Guilty

(BY REVEREND MICHAEL SCOTT.)

It is a mockery of our religion to claim the sanction of Christianity for this Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. It will bring our Legislature into contempt not only amongst the non-European peoples of South Africa, but amongst all reasoning people in other parts of the world.

Christian people will not be deceived into passive acceptance of injustice by specious speeches about "Democracy". Democracy does not mean freedom of one people or race to oppress another people. Legislation which imposes a colour bar, which artificially, and by force, obstructs the development of a people, whether socially or culturally, or which prevents them exercising their God given talents and skills is contrary to the creative will and purpose and many of us Christians are able to interpret it. Responsibility for the evil consequences of such oppression and injustice towards any race rests with the Government. It does not rest with the people who are resisting this particular Act now. They have no political representation. They were not consulted. Their disapproval and firm intention of resisting the Act were made known before it became Law. Neither does responsibility rest with those hooligans who have been misled by false religious and political doctrines into believing that they can, by such bullying methods, resist the protests of the Indian community in South Africa.

South Africa must wake up before immense harm is done by such false religious doctrines and such evilly inspired legislation against a whole race without constitutional means of redress.

We have, by the very nature of our problems in South Africa, a great opportunity to show the world the way to a more co-operative civilisation, and to a more harmonious development for the respective races now inhabiting this country, than the world has known in our generation. But this is not the way. True statemanship can and must find another way, for there will be many like myself, who hold the faith for which Christ paid the penalty, who will never be reconciled to this kind of legislation. It is a test case for the non-Europeans here in the new period of history which we are now beginning.

But the Government must be warned again of what is happening so far as the non-Europeans are concerned. It must be warned of the consequences of its own irresponsibility towards the Non-Europeans before it is too late. If necessary peace loving people will have to pay the price of this warning for much that we have all held near in war is at stake.

May the Spirit of God move in the hearts and minds of all holding responsibility in the State at the present time. May every one who has to make a decision now, from the highest to the lowest, be true to his own conscience, and his soul—his most precious possession.

"O God of Earth and Altar
Bow down and hear our cry
Our Earthly rulers falter
Our people drift and die
The swords of scorn divide
Take not thy thunder from us
But take away our pride."
"From all that error teaches,
From lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches
That comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation
Of honour and the sword,
From sleep and from damnation
Deliver us good Lord."

G. K. Chesterton.

"THE CONGRESS AND GAMBLING"

(BY "SPORTIVE")

Mr. D. F. Karaka has come forward to hold the brief for racing and has tried to put the force of foreign culture of individual's rights in the arguments he advances along with mercy for the dependents on racing and the earning temptation to the Government from this "evil" source. Some sarcastic remarks about the Government are really unwarranted and seem to have sprouted from a muddled vision. Mr. Karaka himself has been once a race owner, too. He has not attempted in his criticisms to deny the suitability of application of the popular word "gambling" to racing. There is a voice in the corner of his heart that tells him that it is gambling but he wants to defend this gambling. It may be fairly assumed that his sincere advice will not be in favour of taking to racing. The language of his arguments may be forceful but the arguments are too poor to convince a fair person. I say that in the interest of millions of common and poor people as against the interest of the few depending upon racing the evil should be immediately discontinued even incurring the wrath of highly-placed people by reason of their financial capacities or the like.

Let me try to meet some of his arguments. He cannot deny the right of the Government to advise its people not to squander their money in such undesirable pursuits if it thinks in that light. That is not a wise Government who refuses to give right advice. In some quarters it may not go home. What of it? Government should advertise right directions of advice to the public properly. At least these advertisements will be better than the War Fund advertisements. In Mr. Karaka's idea Government is made of men from small-town world completely unaware of the needs of other men. Oh? such men of the small-town world to sit on judgment of the needs of other men! Pity, pity, only large-town men possess more commonsense. Men like Mr. Karaka have come forward to give such lessons to the Government as to know the need of other men. Here it is not said need of small men or big men. But let him know that the real need of a man is "roti" and "dhoti". Is racing a need? Even a need for livelihood for grooms, syces, stud farms men and stablemen? Granting it to be true that this source of income to them should not be snatched away, what about lacs of people who are losing in this gambling den of Mahalakshmi? What about the families of such losers? Money-lenders are trading freely on such days. Pick-pockets are thriving and many other evils are finding their seed in this circle of racing. On a minimum average not less than ten to fifteen lacs of rupees are lost by poor and common people, let alone others who may be able to afford losses on every racing day. Totally between Poona and Bombay such poor and common people are losing between August and April an approximate average of Rs. 7,00,00,000. Should the Government be tempted to take the revenue of Rs. 80,00,000 or try to save a far greater amount to the poor and the common people? If racing is directed elsewhere, let it go. If the millionaires want to bet in England and America, let them do so, but for the poor and the common men racing should be entirely stopped. The idea of horse breeding can be applied in a better manner to cow and buffalo breeding so that people can get good milk and good "ghee." Stable men syces and grooms etc. will be able to get earning from these stables in that case. Mr. Karaka has rightly referred to speculative markets which are going under false label of markets for investments. Limits of height and bottom in the same way as that of cotton should be fixed for share script etc. and for other commodities like goundnut, alsi, silver and gold and so on. For the American cotton figures betting it is entirely necessary to take a start by first putting ban on their publications in the press and the East India Cotton Association should come forward to devise ways and means to check that without restricting news of international market positions useful to traders.

Lahore Congress Move To Defy Ban On Meetings

LAHORE, July 31. (U.P.I.): A request to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to allow them to issue directives to Mr. Bhimsen Sachhar, Finance Minister, Dr. Gopichand Bhargav, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and Lala Bhagwandas, Congress M. L. A.'s from Lahore, to defy the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 on August 9 by addressing public meetings, has been made by the Lahore District Congress Committee in a resolution.

The Committee viewed with concern the continuation of Sec. 144 in Lahore since the formation of the new Ministry and requested the Punjab P. C. C. to approach the Congress Ministers in the Coalition Government for the removal of the Order before August 9 so that the day might be observed as suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President. In case the Ministers failed to withdraw the Order, the Lahore Congress Committee has requested the Punjab P. C. C. to allow them to defy the Order and issue directives to the Congress members of the Legislature from Lahore and the Congress members of the Lahore Corporation to address public meetings on that day.

SATYARTHA PRAKSH COUNCIL'S MEETING.

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 30.

An emergent meeting of the Council of Action, appointed by the All-India Satyartha Prakash Defence Committee of the International Aryan League, Delhi, will be held at Karachi on 2nd and 3rd August to take stock of the situation and to chalk out the future plan of action, with regard to the removal of the ban of Satyartn Prakash. Hon. G. S. Gupta, Speaker, C. P. Assembly, will preside.

TEN FACTS ABOUT HYDERABAD REFORMS

(BY 'A HYDERABADI')

The revised scheme of constitutional reforms announced last week by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government contains certain features which have not received due notice in the British Indian press.

Briefly stated, they are.

(1) Every village having a population of 1,000 or more persons will have, as an instrument of local self-government, a Panchayat of its own. The Sirpunch, or the head of the Panchayat, will be elected every year by the members whose number will not be less than five or more than eleven.

(2) The existing District Boards have been reconstituted. They now consist of 24 members, fourteen of whom will be elected. Their powers and duties have been considerably enlarged somewhat on the lines obtaining in British India.

(3) Municipalities have been established in all district headquarters and all towns having a population of 15,000 or more persons. The Committees consist of 8 elected members and five nominated members.

(4) All towns with a population of 5,000 to 15,000 have been given town committees with an equal number of officials and non-officials, three of the latter being elected and two nominated.

(5) Statutory committees, composed of an equal number of officials and non-officials, have been set up to advise the concerned Ministers with regard to finance, public health, agriculture, industrial development, education, labour welfare and religious affair. There are two standing committeees, one for the management of Hindu endowments and the other for Muslim endowments.

(6) A Legislative Assembly is being set up with an elected majority. Hindu-Muslim parity, joint electorates, low franchise qualifications and enlarged powers are the principal features of the Assembly, two of whose elected members will be appointed Ministers. All questions of a communal character will be voted upon only by the elected and nominated members of the Assembly, numbering 119, of whom 58 will be Hindus, 58 Muslims, two Christians and one Parsi.

(7) The Nizam's instrument of instructions to his Government makes the Assembly a more liberal institution and a more effective exponent of public opinion than the letter of law would have one believe.

(8) Regulations governing the exercise of civil liberties by the people have been considerably relaxed.

(9) In future, the recruitment, selection and appointment of all Government servants will be done by a Public Service Commission.

(10) To ensure full freedom to the Press, Legislation, designed more or less on the British Indian model, is on the anvil.

In giving his assent to the above scheme, the Nizam stated two things which merit repetition. Firstly, that the Hindus and Muslims of his Dominions are the two eyes of his State; secondly that "if worked in the spirit in which it has been conceived, this constitution will provide both a large measure of present advance and a wide scope for future expansion, as, in course of time, both my Government and my people acquire sufficient experience."

BRITAIN TRYING TO EXTEND EMPIRE

MOSCOW ACCUSES U. S. & BRITAIN FOR THEIR PEACE POLICIES

MOSCOW, July 30 (Reuter): The assertion that the official policy of Britain and United States aims at establishing an Anglo-Saxon world hegemony was made here to-day in a leading article in "Bolshevik", organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The writer of the article said that preparation of the draft peace treaties with Germany's former satellites had exposed efforts by British and United States capital to exercise a monopolistic influence on the economy of those countries. "The so-called economic assistance in being transformed into a weapon of political influence and pressure" he declared.

The writer also asserted that Anglo-Saxon ruling classes are "struggling to consolidate and extend the Colonial Empire."

Referring to India, he said "they do not intend to give this rich colony independence" and added "the programme of British imperialists is now being carried out by the Labour Government. British voters are convinced that the past year has not brought positive changes in foreign policy."

The writer accused "reactionary circles in the United States" of "refusing to collaborate with the Soviet Union, carrying on atom diplomacy, attempting to force their will on other nations, asking for the creation of an Anglo-American Bloc, undermining international collaboration and desiring an armaments race."

Tommies Can Wea Frauleins, But Not Japanese

LONDON, July 31, (A.P.A.): Lord Nathan, War Under-Secretary, announced today that British servicemen will be permitted to marry women of any occupied enemy country except Japan.

Permission to wed enemy women however, will be limited to cases where reasons for marriage are good and there are no security objections," Lord Nathan said.

Announcement of the order followed weeks of agitation in Parliament where several members frequently urged that British troops in Germany be allowed to marry Frauleins.

GUJRANWALA TRAIN MURDER CASE

Bombay Express Guard Examined As First Witness

LAHORE, July 30 (API): The Guard of the Bombay Express who gave first-aid to nurse Miss Reid at Gujranwala railway station was among the witnesses examined to-day when the Special Magistrate resumed hearing of Captain Miss Heirons train murder case.

The murder, it may be recalled, was committed in the Bombay Express on May 12 last when Miss Heirons, attached to the British Military Hospital at Deolali, was thrown out of the running train by three intruders and killed.

Guard Duryab Khan said that on the night of 12th May last when the train arrived at Gujranwala at 12-17 a.m., the driver informed him that an European lady had sustained injuries in the train. When witness was giving first-aid to Miss Reids, she told him that three persons had thrown out of the train her companion (Captain Miss Heirons) only about five or six minutes earlier.

Sub-Inspector Jaganath deposed that he took to Deolali the currency notes seized from accused Saroup Singh and Mehnga Singh. One of the notes was identified by the Head Cashier of the Imperial Bank at Deolali as having been issued from there.

The case was then adjourned to August 5 at Gujranwala.

NON-OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO U. N. O

Lanka Sundaram Expresses Concern Over S. A. Question

NEW DELHI, July 30 (APA): Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi and Dr. Lanka Sundaram, representatives in India of the South African Indian Congress, said today that the Government of India should send a predominantly non-official delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation.

They declared in a statement: "The time is fast approaching when the Government of India must select the personnel of the delegation"; to the UNO Assembly, "which is to discuss the appeal of the Government of India on the discriminatory legislation of the South African Government against Indians residing in the Union".

They added: "It is widely believed that Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, will be taken over as Dewan of Mysore. Even if this happens we believe His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore would spare his services for a short period to enable him to lead the Indian Delegation to the UNO.

"In addition we are most anxious that public men of front rank, like Dr. Khare, Sir Maharaja Singh and Pandit Kunzu should be included as members of this delegation. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa who has been recalled, must naturally be a member of this delegation.

"We trust the Government of I will make a new departure in selecting the personnel of official delegations to international conferences and public men of the calibre we have mentioned above."

S. AFRICAN INDIANS AND U. N. O.

Mr. S. A. Waiz, Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, writes:—

In a Press Note recently issued by the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association on the present Indian situation in South Africa, it was suggested that while preparing the South African Indian case for presentation to the U.N.O., "the Government of India should give the fullest weight to the attitude of progressive Europeans in South Africa. The statement of Rev. Scott is vitally relevant to the Indian case in South Africa". I now understand that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman (at present at Murree) had already written about it to the Hon'ble Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Member, Commonwealth Relations Department. Sir Gurunath in his reply dated 13th July, 1946 to the Chairman says:—"This is a very valuable suggestion and will have my careful consideration".

Good Will Visit By S.A. Parliament Member

NEW DELHI, July 31 (APA): Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, the European-elected representative for negroes in the South African Parliament, and her husband, Mr. William Ballinger, the Trade Unionist, have been given permission by the Government of India to enter this country in September on a goodwill visit, representatives in India of the South African Indian Congress revealed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger have been champions of the Indian cause in the Union of South Africa, and have supported the Indian resistance movement in the Union.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger, during their visit to this country, to establish contact with leaders of public opinion and possibly to address Indian audiences on questions including the South African Indian problem, the representatives said.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE ON COLONIAL PEOPLES' FREEDOM

LONDON, July 31, (U. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi is taking responsive interest in the colonial peoples' freedom front (Co-ordinating Committee of Struggles of Subject Peoples in London sometimes ago).

Swaraj House, London which is an integral part of the organisation and plays an important role in its activities told the United Press of India that Gandhiji had promised to Fred. Bange to send a message to Swaraj House and the Pan-African Congress whenever they asked for it.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

MARGAO, July 30 (API):—"Portuguese India—be it known once for all—is an indissociable cell of the Portuguese Motherland and can never mingle its destinies with millions of British India from whom it is separated by unbridgeable differences."

—Solemn proclamation for all time by the Portuguese Government.

* * *

According to a Paris report carried by a New York paper Mr. Byrnes has agreed to recommend to President Truman that the U.S. should accept the proposal to divide Palestine into Arab and Zionist provinces and to spend 300 million dollars (about £75 million) in "building up the Arab World."

Not a bad idea to purchase Palestine from the Arabs and the United States from Jewish immigrants offer 300 million dollars. The almighty dollar can—or—buy anything else.

* * *

According to Comrade P. C. Joshi, "the basic aim of the (League's Direct Action, etc.) resolution is no. to fight the new plan but to bring pressure to see that the original declaration of May 16, which denies freedom to India is adhere to...."

The Comrade is fast losing his title to be regarded as an impartial "Hindu leader" or to be welcomed as a Daniel come to judgment.

* * *

Comrade Joshi has, of course, pulled the ears of Congress leadership, too, which has shown "utter bankruptcy" because it has failed to offer to build a joint struggle with the League by—yes, by raising "the slogan of Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise and self-determination" (by provincial "nationalities.")

Now we are wondering whether Comrade Joshi was sharply criticising the Congress leadership or deliberately infuriating the League.

* * *

Comrade Joshi calls upon the League leadership also "to accept complete independence, self-determination of nationalities and abolition of landlordism as their immediate programme."

That, we fear, has well and truly torn it.

* * *

Explaining Russian policy as he understood it, Mr. Jinnah told a press correspondent that Russia would beg on any party or organisation that was fighting Britain and that—the Muslim League does not, at present, come into the picture.

How true.

"An influential League leader and member of the Working Committee" has been sobbing his grief to a 'friendly' correspondent. The League was desperate, he said, and had acted more in sorrow than in anger. And he added further "this wretched country is just unfortunate."

It is. What could be a great misfortune for a country than to have —well. You know what.

* * *

Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta is sad, very sad. "The heroics indulged in during the last three days in Kaisar Baug would be comic if they were not attended by a tragic exploitation of the Muslim masses in the name of religion", he wails.

Comrade Jamnadas Mehta's profound sympathy for the Muslim masses would be tragic if it were not comic.

* * *

By the way, it is rumoured that Comrade Mehta is shortly leading a group of unattached Indians on a tour of Britain and U.S. to explain the realities of the Indian political situation.

More headache for all concerned.

INDIAN UNION & PRINCES' FEARS

Plans For Concerted Action Against Possible Disorders

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, July 30.

Indian Princes at their Bhopal meeting are believed to have discussed two important issues namely their security and grouping. Although they have been assured that paramountcy would end as soon as Independence begins in India, Princes have not been too happy that British would not implement the cardinal condition of their treaties relating to protection from internal disorders or external aggression. Primarily on this ground, several of them are not disbanding their war-time armies or converting their wartime ordnance factories to peace-time production. Bhopal meeting is believed to have explored avenues of concerted action if large scale disorders take place within or without states.

Apropos of grouping of states on line of British India Union centre plan, reports show that Bhopal meeting favoured five groups—North India, Rajputana, Kathiawar Eastern States and Deccan States groups. Attitude of bigger states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Baroda and Kashmir is believed to be main hurdle in way of grouping.

The meeting, however, decided to go ahead with grouping with bigger states if possible and without them if necessary.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' JOURNAL

The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. has started a quarterly journal of its own, the first issue (July 1946) of which is just out. The journal, which is bi-lingual (Anglo-Gujarati) is intended to serve a two-fold purpose, namely, to provide the reader with informative and instructive articles on trade, commerce and industry, particularly on matters affecting Sharafi business, and to keep the Central Government, Provincial Governments and the Reserve Bank informed about the views, needs and demands of the Shroffs.

Postal Clerks To Join Strike On Aug. 3

Talks Between Krishna Prasad And Dalvi Postponed Due To Pakvasa's Indisposition

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The representatives of the Divisional Postal Clerks Unions from all over the Bombay Province unanimously resolved to abide by the desicion of the All-India Posts and Telegraph Federation to launch a country-wide strike on August 3, at an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Clerks' Union held at the Union Office this afternoon.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, presided over the meeting till 4 p.m.

Fourteen delegates of the Divisional Unions out of sixteen attended the meeting. After five hours' prolonged deliberations the meeting passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That this emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association resolves that it undertakes to carry out the directions of the authorities of the All-India Post and Telegraph Federation."

A sub-committee was appointed to chalk out the instructions and directions to be issued to the Divisional Unions and the postal clerks all over the Province from time to time.

Five hundred volunteers, including a hundred women, have offered their services to picket departmental centres in the City.

NEGOTIATIONS POSTPONED

BOMBAY, July 31 (API).—The talks which were expected to begin today between Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, and Mr. V. G. Dalvi for settling the postal strike had to be postponed due to the slight indisposition of the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Pakvasa, who arrived here this evening from Delhi, is staying on and in all probability will meet Mr. Dalvi tomorrow at the Council Hall.

Mr. Dalvi told the Associated Press of India late tonight that the All-India Postmen, Lower Grade Staff and R.M.S. Union wanted to be "reasonable" and at the same time not to allow any conflict to arise between the authorities and the strikers in future. The only two main demands which awaited a settlement were the revision of the basic wages and provisional leave rules and hours of work. The other demands could, Mr. Dalvi believed, be solved without much divergence of views.

WHAT KRISHNA PRASAD HAS BROUGHT FROM DELHI

It is believed that Mr. Krishna Prasad, who left Bombay for Delhi after the breakdown of the talks last week, has been delegated with certain powers by the Government to negotiate a final settlement on the two major points.

The Standing Finance Committee which met on July 29, it is further believed, must have considered the financial aspect of the basic salary question and how far they could go to meet the Union's demands.

Mr. P. C. Chatterjee, General Secretary of the All-India Telegraph Union, is also expected in Bombay to negotiate with Mr. Prasad, so that any settlement would be simultaneously applicable to the postal as well as the Telegraph employees.

DANGE'S CHARGE AGAINST BOMBAY GOVT.

S. A. Dange, M.L.A. (Bombay) and S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of statement say:

"We are shocked to know that the Bombay Congress Ministry has ordered 20 per cent of the clerks from the Secretariat, on pain of dismissal to blackleg for the postal clerks who are going on strike from August 3.

We are told that this is done as a matter of 'reciprocity,' the Central Government having recently supplied its military personnel and trucks to the Provincial Government to help them to fight the strike of the drivers of the local Government Transport Service.

Premiums Due During Postal Strike Period

BOMBAY, July 30.

The following Statement has been issued by Mr. K. C. Desai, President, Indian Life Assurance Offices Association with regard to the non-payment of premiums due which could not be remitted during the period of Postal Strike.

"Enquiries from various quarters have been made as to what will happen to those Policyholders whose premiums are due within the period Postal Strike and who have not been able to remit the same to their respective Insurance Companies. I assure the public that so far as the Members of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association are concerned their Policyholders will not suffer due to difficulties of remitting premiums owing to the Postal Strike. The Member Companies of my Association have given the following concessions to their Policyholders in Burma and Malaya when owing to the war they could not their premiums:—Policies were restored without proof of continued health (2) Interest on overdue Premiums was charged at a nominal rate (3) Claims on Policies that lapsed after enemy occupation were paid. The least that Insurance Companies can do is to treat similarly their policyholders who owing to the present Postal Strike are unable to remit premiums. I must however bring the notice of the authorities concerned as well as the general Public the serious inconvenience caused by the present Postal Strike which has dislocated Insurance business to a very great extent. I hope and trust wisdom and reason will dawn upon the parties concerned and the Postal Strike will soon be over.

Simla Branch Of Imperial Bank To Go On Strike

SIMLA, July 30, (A. P. I.): Clerks, cashiers and subordinate staff of the Simla Branch of the Imperial Bank of India have decided to go on strike on August 1st in obedience to the mandate of their Calcutta body.

The strike if resorted to, will involve nearly 60 employees of the Simla Branch.

REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN PRISONERS

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter): Some 8,000 of 15,681 Italian prisoners of war in India on June 30 will be repatriated to Italy during July, said War Minister, Mr. Jack Lawson, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today. Therefore, he said, at the end of this month only some 7,700 would still await repatriation.

Gordhandatt Library,

A Chaklasi correspondent writes:

The Gordhandatt Library has been spreading good literature among school children and the people of the town for the last three years. Most of the inhabitants are illiterate, and the town stands second in Taluka. It gets no help from the Local Board. So, there is always a need to finance the expenditure on buying of books and subscription of newspapers and periodicals. The public are requested to contribute for the cause. Contributions may be sent to Mr Gordhandatt Patel, Post Box 978, Bombay or to the Gordhandatt Library Gujarati Kanyashala, Chaklasi (Via Anand).

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 30th July. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,30,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 30,50,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-7-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 6th August in Bombay upto 11 a. m. and upto the close of business on Monday, the 5th August 1946 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 9th August.

During the week ended the 26th July Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,25,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

LUCKNOW, July 30 (O.P.I.) Latest victims of the epidemic of strike are 600 teachers of Aligarh and 400 teachers of Pilibhit District Board Schools who in pursuance of the decision of their provincial organisation are observing strike since July 15. Both pursuations and warning have failed to exercise and sobering effect on these low paid pedagogues.

IMPORTANCE OF VISUAL EDUCATION

Bombay Premier Opens Exhibition

POONA, July 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, today stressed the necessity of visual education especially in the case of adults, for the spread of knowledge and advancement of people's education whilst declaring open the Visual Aids in Education Exhibition organised by the Visual Education Society in Poona. The Government of Bombay, he said, had introduced the use of radio in its rural reconstruction programme and it is their intention to introduce the use of films not only for the purpose of education but also instruction in such subjects as health and sanitation.

The exhibition was attended by other ministers of Bombay, Provincial Education Ministers and prominent educationists, who are now in Poona in connection with the educational conferece convened by the Bombay Premier.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, President of the Society, welcoming the guests said that the society placed its services at the disposal of all provinces and it was for them to take advantage if they were convinced that the Society's efforts were in the right direction.

Dinkarrao Desai's Appeal To City Weavers

Declaring the Kurla Yarn Distribution Centre of the Bombay City Weavers' Co-operative Society open, on Sunday afternoon, at Agra Road, Kurla, Mr. Dinkar Rao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, observed that the weavers' profession had a great future before it. The weavers must strive to make the best use of their craft and produce stuff worthy of their reputation. Mr. Desai was sorry to find dissensions amongst the weavers and made a fervent appeal to them to sink their mutual bickerings and to serve thieir profession to the best of their ability.

Concluding Mr Desai said that the present popular Ministry was pledged to the service of the masses and hence they would do everything in their power to help the poor down-trodden weavers despite the stringent scarcity of yarn in the country.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA STRIKE

Efforts For Settlement Inconclusive

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Renewed efforts were made to bring about a settlement of the 20-day old strike of the National Bank of India this evening. Mr. Nagindas T. Master ex-President of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Alban DeSouza, ex-Major of Bombay, and Mr. S. B. DeSilva, the legal advisor to the Union, met the Bank authorities and had prolonged discussions for an hour and a half. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. could not attend as he had another engagement.

The negotiations were inconclusive and it is likely they may meet the authorities again in a few days.

When a reporter of "The Chronicle" approached the Manager of the Bank, he said he had nothing to say at this stage. The picketing at the Bank premises continues.

MORE LEAGUERS RENOUNCE TITLES

DALHOUSIE, July 30 (API): Khan Bahadur Choudhry Masiruddin, Chairman of the District Board, Gujranwala and former member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day renounced his title of Khan Bahadur in pursuance of the Muslim League Council's decision.

Khan Bahadur Nazir Ahmed Khan, who was recently elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Punjab has renounced his title of Khan Bahadur.

Jai Prakash On League Decision

LAHORE, July 30, (delayed) (APA): The leftwing Socialist leader Jai Prakash Narain, said in an interview here today "we have now to see whether the British Government will go ahead with the Constituent Assembly."

Reacting sharply to the Muslim League rejection of the British Cabinet proposals, the Congress Socialist leader said "Mr. Jinnah's argument that because the Congress or at least Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is trying to convert the Constituent Assembly into a sovereign body, the League cannot co-operate with it, proves once again that Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim League are not at all interested in the independence of the country but are concerned only with maintaining their communal leadership with the help and co-operation of the ruling power."

He added: "Any freedom loving person would welcome a sovereign Constituent Assembly."

UNITED NATIONS MUST STEP IN & ARBITRATE

India League President On League's Decision

NEW YORK, July 30 (Reuter): Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, today advocated that the United Nations should step in and arbitrate "in the present dangerous political situation in India before bloodshed and chaos envelops the people of India."

Asserting that the decision of the Muslim League to withdraw its acceptance of British Cabinet Mission's Proposals, virtually throws three months of laborious work of the British Mission into the melting pot Mr. Singh in a Press statement declared "The British are now faced with two alternatives. Firstly, the British could say that as they have failed in their efforts to bring about an entente between the two large political parties, they intend to get out of India, thus giving the people of India a chance to settle their own affairs. Such a declaration would be welcomed by the people of India.

"But it must not be overlooked that the sudden withdrawal of British from India will, in all likelihood result in a civil war costing lives of thousands of human beings. The second alternative will be for the British to declare that as the Moslem League has refused to accept their proposals they intend to carry on their rule in India until such time that the two parties have reached agreement. This step will be suicidal for the British. Such a declaration would immediately start a nation-wide conflagration in India."

GEORGIA LYNCHINGS

TRUMAN ORDERS FULL INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, July 30 (U.P.A.): Attorney General Tom C. Clark today disclosed that President Truman has ordered the Justice Department to throw "all resources" into an investigation of recent Georgia lynchings and "any other crimes of oppression."

Clark said that he hoped that an "early solution" for the lynching will be found, adding that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating the matter with "dispatch, efficiency and determination."

"Unchristian And Undemocratic"

WASHINGTON, July 30 (A.P.I.): Negroes from all of America's 48 States picketed the White House today in demonstration against the slaying of two coloured men and their wives in Georgia.

Over 300 Negroes marched up and down outside the White House railings weilding placards denouncing the murder as "unchristian and undemocratic."

UNFINISHED "BATTLE OF PROCEDURE" AT PARIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

A Dutch source said members of the Netherlands Delegation had expressed the same anxiety and were prepared to join with Belgium in combating such a tendency.

ALTERNATIVE CLAUSES

PARIS, July 30 (Reuter): Alternative clauses in the draft European peace treaties—the clauses on which the 'Big Four' Foreign Ministers have not been able to agree—were published here tonight. These will be discussed by the 21-Nation Peace Conference now meeting in Paris. They include one proposal from the United States and one from the U.S.S.R. on the rights and interests concerning United Nations property in Italy. Americans suggest that Italy should pay full compensation where the property cannot be returned or where a United Nations national has suffered loss because of injury to property. Russia has proposed that compensation should be one-third of the loss, since Italy was the first Axis power to break with Germany and join the United Nations. France and Britain have approved the United States proposal with reservations on drafting.

Another proposal for the Italian Treaty put forward by Russia has, beside it an alternative sponsored by Britain, France and the United States. The Russians have proposed adding to the clause granting the most favoured treatment to the United Nations a phrase excluding certain branches of industry where private enterprise does not operate. Western Powers agree to the principle where business is an Italian state monopoly, but want the most favoured nation principle observed where foreign participation is allowed.

Two Reporters Of Same Daily Differ On Paper's Policy

ASAF ALI'S STRAIGHT QUESTION AT SHAIKH ABDULLAH'S TRIAL

SRINAGAR, July 31 (API).—At the resumed hearing of the sedition case against Shaikh Abdullah before the Sessions Judge, Kashmir, at Badami Bagh Cantonment yesterday, examination of prosecution witnesses concluded. The statement of the accused was recorded on the speeches he made at Mellarata on May 13 and at Vichernagh on May 14. Accused said that he would file a written statement later on.

The statement of Mr. Swarkanath, City reporter of the daily "Hamdard" was recorded first. Witness deposed that he attended meetings of the National Conference held on May 6, 9 and 14 to report the speeches of accused and others for publication in his paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, Senior Defence Counsel, witness denied that "Hamdard" was anti-fascist and said that it was opposed to the National Conference leaders because they wanted to secure the support of the people by lathis.

Re-examined by the prosecution, witness said that he had nothing to do with the policy of his paper.

Mr. Asaf Ali interjected: "I have had 35 years' experience as a journalist and I have yet to see any reporter reporting against the policy of his paper."

The last prosecution witness, Mr. Ramchandra, another reporter of the daily "Hamdard", stated that on May 15 and 16 he attended and reported for his paper the National Conference meetings addressed by the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, he denied that the policy of "Hamdard" was against the National Conference.

Court then recorded the accused's replies to questions put by court.

TO ACHIEVE 'AZAD KASHMIR'

SRINAGAR, July 30 (A.P.I.): The All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, which has just concluded a special three-day convention here, authorised its Committee of Action to work out a plan of direct action to achieve what it calls "Azad Kashmir." The plan when formulated will be placed before the annual session of the Conference.

The Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference does not subscribe to the Quit Kashmir movement of the National Conference of Kashmir.

Absconders Surrender

LAHORE, July 30 (API): Amar Singh and Liaq Ahmad, President and Secretary respectively of the N. W. R. Workers' Union, appeared to-day in the Court of Rai Saheb Krishen Lal Chopra, a Cantonment Magistrate today and announced that they wished to surrender themselves for arrest.

The two men were arrested under the Defence of India Rules and taken to the Central Jail, Lahore.

The case against them will come up for hearing on August 4.

They had earlier been declared absconders by the Moghalapura Police after warrants had been issued for their arrest in connection with the alleged illegal strike activities.

Travancore And United Kerala

Dewan's Retort To Ruler Of Cochin: Will Not Enter Into Talk

TRIVANDRUM, July 31. (A.P.I.):—An emphatic declaration that the Government of Travancore does not propose to enter into discussion with anybody and will not surrender its sovereignty to the proposed Kerala Province was made by the Dewan President, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in the course of a statement in the Sri Mulam Assembly this morning.

He was referring to the message of His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin placed before the Cochin Assembly regarding Kerala Province.

Sir C. P. R. Aiyar added that Travancore would welcome full co-operation in regard to matters of common interest as she had done hitherto.

"SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE"

G. L. Mehta On Importance Of Civil Aviation

BOMBAY, July 31. (U.P.I.): "Air power will be a vital factor in international relations in the years to come and a potent instrument either as a promise or as a menace", observed Mr. G. L. Mehta speaking on "Freedom of the Air" a the meeting of the Commerce Graduates' Association held this evening. Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Indian Tariff Board, presided.

Mr. Mehta said: "No nation will willingly permit another and more powerful nation to dominate its air commercially. The question of freedom of the air has become important because of the remarkable developments in international air transport during the recent years. Countries claim sovereignty over the air space of their territory owing to the fear of aggressive action from air and due to the close interconnection between civil and military aircraft. It becomes difficult, under existing conditions, to understand where commerce ends and Empire begins. Civil aviation like merchant shipping has become a second line of defence and this has been India's post-war aviation programme. The problem is how to safeguard the countries from the use of civil aviation for purposes of war while allowing freedom necessary for the encouragement of aviation for peaceful uses".

INDIVIDUAL V. COLLCETIVE FREEDOM

Sir Shanmukham Chetty observed that whatever might be the outcome of international agreements regarding the Freedom of the Air, it seemed to be a curious development in human history that preliminary to the exercise of international freedom a more aggressive form of national freedom was working Nations of the world had so far asserted their freedom on the land. Subsequently it was extended to three miles of sea around the land. Of late however, national sovereignty was extended to space all around land to an unlimited degree and nations were trying to find out how that sovereignty can be limited. With every attempt to achieve freedom at large there has been restrictions on freedom of the individual. This was indeed a paradox for him. It used to be said by the 19th century liberals that "that government is best which governs least". The right of individual salvation and his right to shape his own destiny was asserted everywhere in the world. But the tendency was to encourage more and more of individual freedom, and the whole problem of humanity seemed to be how to reconcile individual freedom with collective freedom.

BRITAIN'S PARTITION DEAL TO PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Arabs in Palestine were desirable. The programme, they suggested, would include provision of a health service comparable to that already available to the Jews, expansion of educational facilities, provision of cheap credit for Arab cultivators and other measures designed to increase the productivity of land, promotion of the co-operative movement, development of industries and improvements in both rural and urban living conditions.

The expert delegations give a warning that for some years the implementation of these and other plans for the improvement of economic opportunities and living standards in Palestine would impose heavy capital costs, not eligible for loans and would constitute a severe strain on the finances of Palestine.

STANLEY TAKES PART IN DEBATE

Mr. Oliver Stanley, Conservative and former Colonial Secretary, said that the scheme of Federation outlined by Mr. Morrison, had very obvious advantages over full partition, but he hoped that in future discussion a bolder step would be taken, more in accord with the facts of the problem and the desire of those concerned to go straight to some form of partition rather than this intermediate step.

Mr. Stanley said that he found that the Government's charge against the Jewish Agency and Haganah (the illegal Jewish organisation) were proved.

The debate will be continued tomorrow when Mr. Winston Churchill is expected to be the chief Opposition speaker.

BARKER LETTER ECHO

The Associated Pres of America says: At the outset of the statements, the Government dissociated itself from a letter written by Lt.-Gen. Evelyn Barker ordering troops he commands in Palestine to fraternise with Jews.

Barker's letter, which drew adverse comment from the Labourite "Daily Herald" has been referred to Field Marshal Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

GALLACHAR'S ATTACK

The Communist M.P., William Gallacher, accused the Government in the House of Commons of "an attempt to reorganize the Black and Tan", with which it fought Irish nationalists and demanded that Government posters urging recruits to join the Palestine Police be torn off the billboards of English city streets.

Colonial Secretary George Hall said that recruiting would continue and told Gallacher and other questioners that the Police "are a part of the defence forces in Palestine".

Arms Find In Jewish Synagogue

JERUSALEM, July 31 (Reuter).—Revolvers, uniforms and land mines were discovered today in the storeroom in the basement of the main Synagogue in Tel Aviv during the second day's search of the all Jewish city, according to official sources in Jerusalem tonight.

MORE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

JERUSALEM, July 31 (API).—A refugee ship sailed into Haifa harbour with an additional 550 illegal Jewish immigrants from a western Mediterranean port.

Arab States To Send Volunteers

ALEXANDRIA, July 31 (APA).—A high Arab source proposed today that volunteers from the youth of the Arab States be sent "to join Arabs in Palestine and organise an army similar to the Jewish army there."

Saudi Arabia Accepts Britain's Invitation

LONDON, July 31 (APA).—Saudi Arabia has accepted Britain's invitation to attend a Round Table Conference on Palestine, the Foreign Office announced today.

Seven Arab League States have been invited to the talks. Saudi Arabia is the first to accept among them.

Invitations to the Arabs and Jews have not been issued because the basis of their representation has not been defined, it was stated.

Indians' Poorest Show Of The Tour

Anti-Climax At Taunton After Run-Getting Orgy In Last Match

Tourists Skittled Out For 64 On Perfect Pitch: Nervous Batting Against Accurate Swing Bowling

INDIA (First Innings) 64
SOMERSET (First Innings) for five wkts.....242

By LEARIE CONSTANTINE

TAUNTON, July 31. (Reuter): The Indians ignominous dismissal in two hours before lunch was a complete anti-climax after the rungetting orgy against Sussex and they now have the distinction of having scored the highest and lowest totals of the tour in successive matches.

The batting collapse is inexplicable. Little appeared wrong with the wicket, on which several high scores have been recorded this season, but Andrews, fast medium and Buse, medium-paced, did swing the ball considerably in the damp atmosphere. The firm pitch appeared to have little life and a forced conclusion is that nervous batting against accurate swing bowling caused India's downfall.

It is noteworthy that Andrews had a similar spell last Saturday when he took eight for 25 against Hampshire.

Merchant's summary dismissal with the third ball of the innings appeared to upset the remainder, of whom only Mustaq Ali and Pataudi showed any confidence.

If anything Mustaq, over-confident, threw away his wicket with a wild stroke after a quick 20.

Making most of the Indians fielding lapses, the Somerset openers showed that little was wrong with the pitch. Both batsman had escapes in the slips in a remarkably steady opening spell by Amarnath, who conceded only ten runs in 19 overs, of which 12 were maidens. Harold Gimblett, who played in the first two Tests against India in 1936 and still has a possible chance of going to Australia, displayed powerful strokes but was more subdued than usual, while Lee lefthander, played steadily at the other end.

The crowd, fully 10,000 was waiting patiently for "fireworks" from Gimblett, who is one of the hardest hitters in English cricket.

Walford, who caught Pataudi, Gulmohamed and Hindlekar, is a triple Oxford Blue—cricket, rugby and hockey—and is making his first appearance of the season for Somerset.

The tourists spent the night in the sleeping compartment on the railway after leaving Sussex to engage Somerset.

Heartened by the badly-needed wicket, the Indians claimed quick wickets after breaking the opening partnership but previously they had paid the penalty for their own poor batting and lapses in the field.

Somerset's batting seemed somewhat laboured at first. They were in control building up a good lead and could not be blamed for taking their time. Even Gimblett, a natural hitter, was more subdued than usual but hit ten boundaries during his long stay.

THE SCORE BOARD

INDIANS (First Innings)

Merchant, c Luckes, b Andrews	0
Mushtaq Ali, b Andrews	20
Pataudi, c Walford, b Buse	29
Gul Mahomed, c Walford, b Buse	2
Mankad, b Buse	4
Amarnath, c Lawrence, b Buse	1
Hafeez, b Andrews	0
Hazare, c Hazell, b Buse	9
Sohoni, c Longrigg, b Andrews	3
Sarwate, not out	4
Hindlekar, c Walford, b Andrews	0
Extras (one no-ball)	1
Total	64

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0, 2/21, 3/30, 4/31, 5/40, 6/44, 7/53, 8/60, 9/60, 10/64.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Andrews 19/5/36/5.
Buse 18/6 27/5.

SOMERSET (First Innings)

Lee, run out	78
Gimlett, c Merchant, b Mankad	102
Meyer, c Mushtaq Ali, b Mankad	19
Castle, b Sarwate	0
Longrigg, not out	18
Lawrence, b Sarwate	5
Walford, not out	9
Extras	13
Total (for five wickets)	242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/182, 2/191, 3/192, 4/214, 5/228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarnath	32	13	43	0
Sohoni	17	5	50	0
Mankad	25	6	56	2
Hazare	15	3	32	0
Sarwate	16	4	39	2
Pataudi	1	0	7	0

"CONGRESS OUT TO ESTABLISH HINDU RULE IN LEAGUE WITH BRITISH GOVT."

League Executive Meeting Shortly To Consider Next Step, Says Hidayatullah

KARACHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): The Sind Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, returned to Karachi from Bombay today.

Interviewed the Premier said that he was already of the view that the League should not have accepted the Cabinet proposals at Delhi. However, events showed that he was right. Now the Congress game is out that they are in league with the British Government and are out to establish Hindu rule, said the Premier. He added: "At Bombay I was the first to request Mr. Jinnah to launch Direct Action to resist British and Congress designs directed against the Muslim League.

Asked about the future programme, Mr. Ghulam Hussain stid that the League working Committee and Committee of Action would shortly meet to consider the next step. And when such instructions came from the High Command, he would lead his province and fully implement the some.

LAGHARI REJOINED LEAGUE?

Referring to the Sind Ministerial situation, the Premier said that he was confident of the defect of no-confidence motion. He challenged the Opposition and said that K. B. Fazal Mohamed Laghari who had resigned from the Muslim League party had rejoined the League Assembly party and renounced his title of Khan Bahadur.

Concluding the Premier said: "You will see how our plans of Direct Action will reac; in Sind".

USMAN'S PLEA FOR WAVELL'S INTERVENTION

MADRAS, July 31, (A.P.I.): A duel suggestion to the Viceroy to intervene immediately and to the Congress to accept the Muslim League as the sole representative organisation of Indian Muslims is made by Sir Mohamed Usman, lately Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, expressing his concern that the Muslim League should have been forced to take this decision of abandoning its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's long-term proposals and resort to Direct Action.

MRS. ASAF ALI PRAISES LEAGUE!

KARACHI, July 30 (API).—"I am glad the League has at last learnt to fight instead of begging at the door of the British Government", said Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali commenting on the League Council's call for direct action.

After two days' crowded programme Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali left for Dadu today.

CAN LEAGUE MAKE SUCH SACRIFICES?

LONDON, July 31 (Reuter).—Mr. Surat Alley, President of the Indian Seamen's Association of Great Britain, commenting on the Muslim League decisions, stated: "I wonder whether the League leaders will make such sacrifices as to court imprisonment, face lathi charges and launch civil disobedience movements. We shall support Mr. Jinnah if the Muslim League restarts the "Quit India" movement."

"WHO RULES INDIA"?

LONDON, July 31 (Reuter).—Under the heading "Who Rules India Now" the tabloid-type left wing "Daily Mirror" declared today that Mr. Jinnah has "made it inevitable that the Congress which is the majority party shall rule India. How could it be otherwise? The whole life of the country cannot be allowed to collapse because Mr. Jinnah refuses to take part in it."

COMMUNIST CRITICISE LEADERSHIP

"The Muslim League resolution must come as an eye-opener to the Congress leadership. All their plans based on the Constitution-making body will be blown up if the League persists in its rejection", says Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, in a statement.

Mr. Joshi, however, does not see any hopes in the League resolution and states that the League leadership is not preparing for a genuine struggle against the new proposals.

Punjab Reactions To League's Decision

SIMLA, July 30, (A. P. I.): Wait and see was the only comment heard in Punjab official circles regarding the Muslim League's reconsidered rejection of the Cabinet Mission's plan coupled with the threat of direct action.

League circles were of the opinion that the Cabinet Mission's plan is now bound to be shelved.

Congress quarters felt surprised over the complete reorientation of League policy not merely to withdraw unqualifiedly from the Mission's plan but to adopt a policy of direct action.

Sikh political quarters thought that the chances of a Congress Panthic settlement would be improved.

Col. N Ranjan Singh Gill, the Panthic Dictator, expressed hope of an early settlement between all the Indian communities some of which, he said, had been looking for British support hitherto.

TAKE LESSON FROM HITLER.

Prof. Abdul Majid Khan urged arbitration between Congress and League and said: "Hitler was not willing to submit the Danzig dispute to arbitration and the result was disastrous for the Germans. Let the League pause and ponder." He might be an opening clash in the struggle to decide the fate of Jehol.

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20, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a Press Conference at his residence on Wednesday

Jinnah Explains Reversal Of Delhi Decisions

Bombay 'Resolutions Do Not Mean Declaration Of War

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The possibility of the Muslim League launching a campaign of direct action is remote and in no way imminent. At the same time the decision of the Muslim League Council on this point is not necessarily irrevocable. These are the two concrete points inferable from the press conference which Mr. M. A. Jinnah gave this morning at his residence. He explained that the League resolution meant that it was part of the policy and programme of the Muslim League that it would "resort to direct action as and when the time comes to launch it."

Asked if the decision was irrevocable, Mr. Jinnah countered: "You are not a politician; otherwise you would not have asked that question."

He was also asked if the decision meant that there could be no further negotiations. Mr. Jinnah, in turn asked the questioner what was the position with regard to other nations. He explained how vast military preparations were going on, even atom bombs were being accumulated and all the while there were peace negotiations in progress. While other nations were preparing for war, did they not continue to talk of peace. Why should he alone be expected to sit with folded hands and do nothing.

While Mr. Jinnah explained in detail the reasons which had prompted the League Council to reverse their earlier decision, he refused to be drawn into any discussion as to the future course of events, nor would he throw any light on the nature and scope of the direct action contemplated by the League. He confined himself to saying that it was not a declaration of war against anybody. It was purely an act of self-defence.

He also said that the struggle need not necessarily be confined to the Muslims. The League would be willing to co-operate with any person or party who supported its cause.

IN SELF-DEFENCE

BOMBAY, (API): "We have done our best and any further initiative now must come either from the British Government or from the Congress", declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a press conference here this morning.

Mr. Jinnah was reviewing the decisions of the Council of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah made it clear in answer to a question that the decision of the Muslim League to resort to direct action is not a declaration of war against anybody. This resolution is nothing but a statement concerning the steps we propose to take for our own self-preservation and self-defence."

Mr Jinnah declined to indicate what the Muslim League would do in hypothetical circumstances, remarking that the situation would be met as it arose. He also declined to indicate the exact nature of the direct action which the League proposed to take nor the steps the League Council of action would take in that direction.

Mr. Jinnah reiterated his earlier declaration that the Congress acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan envisaged in the Mission's statement of May 16 was not real acceptance, as it was conditional and therefore, amounted to rejection or at best a counter offer.

Mr. Jinnah charged the Congress with making vigorous and secret preparations for launching a struggle, more fierce than the 1942 struggle and said that secret instructions had gone out to Congressmen for this purpose. The help of the I.N.A. personnel was being sought to make the struggle effective.

While both the British Government and the Congress were armed in their own way, one with fire weapons and the other with threat of mass struggle, the Muslim League felt it was high time it also forged its own sanctions and got ready for a struggle to enforce its demand for Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah revealed that he had received a communication from the Viceroy but declined to disclose the nature of it.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Mr. Jinnah said: "We maintain that the Congress has not accepted the scheme embodied in the statement of May 16 and it is quite clear from the letter of the President of the Congress of June 25 which is incorporated and endorsed in the resolution of the Working Committee at Delhi on June 26.

That was confirmed by the A.I.C.C. on July 7 and it was abundantly made clear by the speeches of the outgoing President and the incoming President and other foremost top ranking Congress leaders.

Therefore, we naturally thought that this is a somewhat serious situation. In the meantime Pandit Nehru after the conclusion of the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. made it clear on July 10 that the Congress was committed to nothing. He said that the Congress was going into the Constituent Assembly to turn it into a sovereign assembly.

"Now the question is not as it is sometimes suggested that we are opposed to a Constituent Assembly. In fact our demand has been that there should be two sovereign constituent assemblies and for the obvious reason that if there is one sovereign constituent assembly, then it means the majority of the one nation would, with their overwhelming number of three to one, impose their decisions upon the majority of the other nation."

Referring to the long-term plan Mr. Jinnah said: "We were not satisfied with it. In fact it was far more favourable to the Congress point of view than our point of view. The only question was whether to accept it or not. We accepted it.

I repeat what I said before that we accepted it with the full knowledge and understanding without any kind of equivocation. Why did we do that? We made a tremendous sacrifice of accepting a limited Pakistan that is minus three subjects, defence, communications and foreign affairs.

We were actuated by the welfare of every community inhabiting India and we felt that it will free us in the shortest possible time from foreign domination and also lead us all to the attainment and realisation of our independence. We understood perfectly well what we were doing. That was one vital consideration.

"The other consideration was that we thought even if we have to make a sacrifice, it is worth our while to do so to avoid strife, bloodshed, stalemates and deadlocks. We considered that an amicable and peaceful settlement was worth more and so we voluntarily and willingly delegated three subjects to the Union Centre.

DISHONEST BRITAIN

"There is not the slightest doubt that after we did this the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy went back on their pligated word within ten days with regard to their proposal embodied in their statement of June 16, which was announced to be final. They put the most fantastic and dishonest interpretation on paragraph eight.

I see now that they have discovered a new word, that the proposals "lapsed". Why? Because not that we the Muslim League did not accept the statement of June 16 in time, but because the Congress accepted the statement of May 16 and rejected the statement of June 16.

Paragraph eight of June 16 statement sets forth only one of the terms. How on earth can you argue that although the Muslim League accepted the proposal within the time limit fixed the proposals have lapsed".

"The question is what is the true interpretation of clause eight? I maintain that the interpretation which the Mission put on it and still persists in, is most fantastic and dishonest. I am not angered or peeved at all. But surely when one party has committed a breach of faith the other party has a right to indict it on this grave charge. If that is anger then I am angry."

Reiterating that the acceptance of the Congress of the long-term scheme was no acceptance but a counter offer Mr. Jinnah said: "I cannot believe that men of experience such as the members of the Cabinet Mission and Viceroy, could have possibly believed that this was an acceptance.

Let me tell you why they believed it. Because they were trying to catch at a straw and justify that at any rate to some extent their mission succeeded and they have misled Parliament and the world."

"The Mission had already shaken our confidence. We thought that they were overawed and cowed down and coerced by the threats of the Congress which they held out throughout the discussions, both inside and outside"

"The Congress has been and is organising itself to launch a struggle of mass civil disobedience. Preparations are and have been going on in full swing. Indian National Army men are requisitioned, enrolled, financed and sent all over the country. Various other organisations have been set up and established.

They are going through the necessary drills and physical training. In season and out of season everybody is informed that "if we are not allowed to achieve our objective we are preparing ourselves to launch a struggle which will be a thousand times worse than the 1942 struggle."

"The Muslim League alone has scrupulously kept itself within the constitutional orbit and has been following constitutional methods, believing in constitutionalism. It is, therefore, obvious that we sat at this conference and carried on negotiations with our hands and feet tied by constitutional methods and constitutionalism.

We found that the British delegation and the Viceroy and the British Government are under the spell of the sword of Democles hanging over their head that if the Congress is not appeased or satisfied it would launch a struggle which will be a thousand times worse than 1942.

The question arises. "Are we the only party to sit as we have sat up till now, with our hands and feet tied." The British have machine-guns and can interpret what they say as they like. There is no tribunal to which you can appeal. They are the judges of what they say and act as they like. There is the other party, the Congress armed to the teeth with another kind of weapon which is not to be trifled with.

We, therefore, are now forced for our self-defence and self-preservation to say good-bye to constitutional methods and we have decided now as part and parcel of our policy and programme to prepare and resort to direct action as and when the time may come to launch it."

Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress had already put into effect its interpretation of the State paper by directing the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly to adopt a resolution on the floor of the House that they would have nothing to do with Grouping. This was a definite and concrete act done by the Assam Assembly, under the authority of the Congress High Command.

Mr. Jinnah recalled that the Secretary of State, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, in his broadcast on May 16 said that the Mission's proposals made it possible to secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring the dangers inherent in the division of India, and invited Indians of all parties to take part in the framing of the Constitution. The Muslim League also took the view that minus the three subjects, Groups B and C constituted Pakistan. They agreed that the Union would confine strictly to those three subjects for ten years but Pandit Nehru had since then made it clear that the Congress is not bound to confine itself to those three subjects only, and that it was free to enlarge the scope and powers of the Union Centre.

REALITIES IN INDIA

Referring to foreign press reaction to the Muslim League's latest resolu-

(Continued on Page 7.)

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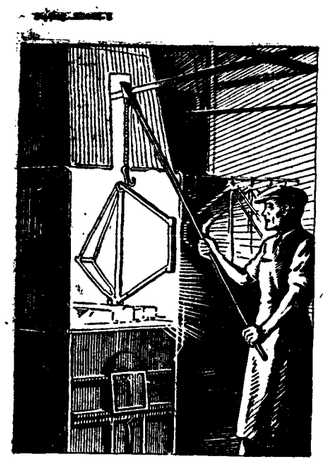

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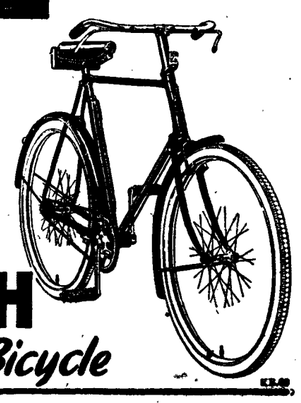


RALEIGH
The All Steel Bicycle

Wall Street Market Improves On Steady Support

MOVE TO WITHHOLD 1946 AMERICAN COTTON CROP

NEW YORK, July 30.

Wall Street opened firm and fairly active Steels, motors, rubbers chemicals and amusements paced a further quiet one point extension of the recently initiated recovery movement during the morning. The market in general reflected midsummer vacation influences and—aside from selected commitments based principally on actual and prospective earnings and dividends—demand was apathetic with trading largely professional. General motors first half report very good but it is pointed out this was anticipated earlier and with production gaining, the company is expected to show a sharp come back in the second half. Steels, motors, chemicals and specialities were prominent during the afternoon as the market moved fractions to two points higher into new recovery ground. For the fifth successive day all averages advanced, with the industrial up more than one point in only moderate activity.

Favourable corporate developments were the principal supporting influences with numerous operators standing aside until more light is cast on some of the prevailing uncertainties regarding application of the pricing formula in the new OPA Bill. Steels continued to draw attention after the various recent pleasing earnings reports and in anticipation that the United States steel announcement today will be in line. Tobaccos were aided by the action of leading companies in instituting price increases on cigars and cigarettes now that industry is decontrolled at least until August 20. market closed very steady.

American Telephone and Telegraph 197-7/8; Amerex Corporation 39-1/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 46-1/4; Chase National Bank 42-7/8; Sinclair Oil 18-5/8; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., 70-7/8; General Electric Co. 46-5/8; General Motors 66-1/4; Ingersol Rand 140; International Nickel 36-1/8; National City Bank of New York 46-1/2; New York Central Rail Road Co., 22-7/8; Socony Vacuum Corporation 17-1/2; Texas Corporation 65-1/4; Union Carbon and Carbide 112; U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co., 59-1/2; U. S. Steel Corporation (common) 88-1/2; Western Union Telegraph 33-1/2.

Cotton opened nervous 30 to 5 points higher but early irregularity soon changed to definite weakness with prices immediately breaking sharply owing to resumption of heavy selling with usual protective orders uncovered as the market backs, offtake proved very indifferent; moderate scaledown trade buying providing the only support. Uncertainties over OPA policies, particularly in connection with cotton goods ceilings continued the chief unsettling feature. Thereafter the market fluctuated erratically, recoveries soon fading as confidence was again lacking. The sharp advance in the mid July parity price and reports of proposed cotton parley in Atlanta (Georgia) for the purpose of withholding the 1946 drop from the market owing to price declines attracted attention but had no influence and at midday; the market was still erratic 67 to 30 lower. Afternoon trading was featured by quick alternating spurts of nervous buying and selling but support finally proved rather more insistent and the session closed steady 50 to 35 lower, with July exceptionally only 8 down. Sales are estimated at 400 thousand bales.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago grains firm, reflecting the sharply higher midmonth parity prices and some talk of possible damage to the maize crop as a result of the recent spell of dry weather. However reports that the United Kingdom had completed purchases of 20,000 tons United States oats for shipment up to September 10th resulted in increased commission house and local offerings.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1405 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

NO BUSINESS IN BULLION MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 31.

There being strike, no business was done in the Bullion Market today.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 30

October	31.74—36
October highest	32.40+30
October lowest	31.46—64
December	31.82—50
January	31.37—44
March	31.47—35
May	31.08—37
July	30.77—08
October	29.10—49
Middling Spot	32.48—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 30.

October	31.63+18
December	31.68—20
March	31.47—22
May	31.15—05
July	30.70—10
Middling Spot	31.70—35

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL

New York, July 30

October	31.48
December	31.65
March	31.37

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 31

The local cotton market will remain closed tomorrow being Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary. The market yesterday fluctuated between Rs. 456/4 and Rs. 460/4 and was expected to open at Rs. 459 for September delivery today but the market was officially closed as a mark of respect to the death of Shri Gokulnathji Manaraj.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED.

BOMBAY, July 31

The Share Bazar was officially open today but members did no business as a mark of respect to the death of Shri Gokulnathji of Vaishnau Sampradaya

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED.

BOMBAY, July 31

The local produce market remained entirely closed today and will remain closed on Thursday.

PRIVATE BUSINESS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The sharp decline in Bombay Dyeings towards the close on Wednesday created somewhat bearish feeling to-day and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 3,395 but later rallied at Rs. 3,425.

HAPUR MARKETS REVIEW

HAPUR, July 20.

Food grains position in the province taken as a whole is reported to be quite satisfactory. The food procurement campaign of the U. P. Government which has now come almost to a close has given good results. It is announced that about 74 per cent of the quota fixed has already been collected. The season has been cut short due to heavy rains all over the province.

Food grains arrivals in Hapur during the week under review were very poor. There is not much increase in the total procurement figures which are as follows: wheat 60,500 mds. and barley 2,705 mds. Course food grains arrivals were still poorer. Wheat stock has, however, been increased by 25 khattis. The following are local stock figures wheat 375, gram 4, barley 3, peas 53, bejhar 26 and gojar 5 khattis.

Prices are unchanged. But the gulf between the control and ceiling prices and actual retail prices is increasing gradually. Wheat for instance is being sold at 16/-, gram at 13/12 and barley at 12/- in retail. The control rates for these are 10/4, 8/3 and 7/3, respectively. Peas and bejhar are respectively quoted at 11/- and 11/8 per maund.

The U. P. Government have decided to extend rationing to another 27 towns. Hapur is one of them. It is learnt that a large number of persons have applied for rationing facilities here and it may be possible for the authorities to introduce rationing for the entire population. Black marketing in food grains is flourishing here in the absence of government retail sale arrangements.

Heavy rains received during the last fortnight has extensively damaged maize crop in this area.

Pulses markets are quiet to steady. Prices are almost unchanged at Arhar 9/12, Urad 14/-, Moong 11/9, and Masoor 11/-. Milled pulses prices are about 3 to 4 rupees per maund higher in each case. Arrivals were again extremely poor. Arhar stock is put at 7 khattis.

GUR & JAGGERY POWDER: Markets continue very steady. There was further rise in the quotations. Gur and shakkar are quoted at 15/- and 16/- per maund. These are wholesale prices. The corresponding retail prices are 16/- and 17/8 respectively. Khand (desi) is quoted at 40/- and Bura at 50/- per maund. Thus so far as sugar is concerned virtually famine conditions are witnessed here. Gur stock is now reduced to about 55,000 maunds. There were very poor arrivals.

MUSTARDSEED: Market remained extremely steady. Sarson is now quoted at 16/12. Arrivals are still very poor. Oil is quoted at 46/12 and oilcake at 3/12.

GUWAR FUTURES: The undertone remained steady throughout the week. This was in sympathy with bullion which encouraged good speculative buying interest. Maha touched as low as 7/5/6 but is now quoted at 7/7/9. Ready is quoted at 8/5. Bullion:—Silver and gold markets maintained a steady tone throughout the session. Lowest was quoted on Saturday last at 155/4, silver touched as high as 167/8 on Wednesday and is now quoted at 163. Gold touched 94/- but is now quoted at 91/8. There was good buying support on shorts following higher Bombay advises.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, July 27.

Silver Opened 166/12 Highest 168/14 Lowest 166/15 Present 166/10 Gold Opened 93/10 Highest 94/10 Lowest 92/12 Present 93/1 Guwar Opened 7/8/7/-1/2 Present 7/8/1-1/2 Bardana Ready Md 61 Dw 64 Asuj 62/4 Gur 15 Shakkar 16 Mustarseed 16/12 Oats 12 Grain Wheat 16 Gram 13/8 Barley 7/3 Peas 10/12 Bejhar 11 Arhar 9/11 Urad 15 Moong 12 Masoor 12 Stocks Wheat 380 Gram 4 Barley 3 Pear 53 Bejhar 26 Gojar 5 Arhar 7.

"No Shortage Of Dollars"

Lord Keynes' Article Now Released By Br. Treasury

LONDON July 29 (Ruter): In a posthumous article in the "Economic Journal", the publication of which has been delayed till now by the British Treasury for fear that it would influence the outcome of the loan debate in the Congress, Lord Keynes, till his death in May the most influential Economic Advisor of the British Government, attacked the widely accepted theory that world economy during the next few years would be dominated by shortage of United States dollar exchange.

HIS THESIS

In a careful and brilliant analysis of the United States international economic position in the postwar world Lord Keynes defended the thesis that the United States capacity to import is so large that there is no serious danger that the rest of the world, if it follows liberal trade policies, will be unable to support balanced trade with the United States.

This thesis is in sharp conflict with that now dominant in British and European political and economic circles which holds that the United States is going to exert a disruptive influence on world economy, because it will insist on trying to export more than the rest of the world has the means to pay for.

It was learned from an unimpeachable source that Lord Keynes' article was written last December shortly after the end of the loan negotiations.

PUBLICATION DELAYED

The "Economic Journal" planned its publication in the March issue on the assumption the loan would be passed by then.

The delay in the loan debate in the Congress led to a postponement at the request of the British Treasury till the June issue.

The June issue publication was then delayed and the issue only appeared on the stands today, nearly two months late.

The British Treasury feared that by discounting the danger of world dollar shortage, Lord Keynes' article would weaken the chances of the loan's passing through the Congress, a fear which would seem to be groundless in view of Lord Keynes' careful statement of the necessity of the loan as a transitional financial measure.

OPA TO ANNOUNCE REVISED CEILINGS THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON July 30 (U.P.A.): Price Administrator Mr. Paul Porter today said that the O.P.A. will announce revised cotton textiles ceilings by the middle or the end of this week.

He told the Senate Agriculture Committee that the entire field of cotton textiles would be covered under the eventual price adjustment.

The facts revealed at the meeting which was seeking information on the world cotton situation included:

(1) Cotton stocks are the lowest since the 1937-1938 season.

(2) The total consumption during 1946 will be 20,300,000 bales of which 9,200,000 will be mill consumption and 3,500,000 for export. The carryover estimated at 7,600,000 bales.

U. S. TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA TO DISCUSS CHARTER DRAFT OF ITO

WASHINGTON, July 30 (U.P.A.): A Two-Man State Department Trade Policy Delegation is scheduled to leave the U. S. during the middle of August for South Africa, India and China to discuss the proposed Charter Draft of the International Trade Organization.

Authoritative quarters today said that discussions by these U.S. representatives would secure the attitudes of the three Governments toward the general questions of international trade regulations.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 30.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.02, buyers 4.04, Zurich sellers 17.34, buyers 17.36, Stocknolm sellers 14.47, buyers 14.50.

LONDON WHEAT.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new) unquoted, Australian Wheat (bulk) 71 quoted, Australian Wheat (bags) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 30.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	unreceived
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	unreceived
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	"
National Bank of India	"

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, July 30.

United States price of Foreign Silver 90.1/8 cents.

Do Care-taker Government Propose To Stay Put?

They Decide To Launch Schemes Of Rs. 11 Crores Without Obtaining Central Assembly's Verdict As Promised!

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 28

The Government of India have decided to launch projects involving Rupees 11 crores in capital expenditure and over four crores seventy lakhs in recurring expenditure in 1946-47 alone, I learn. The recurring expenditure I further learn will mount up in subsequent years. The schemes are varied, but the majority of them relate to post-war development and, therefore, raise fundamental issues. It is true, the Assembly has voted a lump provision for post-war schemes during the last session. But much has happened since then. The basic constitution has been radically altered by Union Centre Scheme which has been accepted by both Congress and League under the Union Centre scheme, as will be recalled, subjects other than Defence, External Affairs and Communications will be provincial, or Group responsibility.

These plans, it is explained, were formulated on the assumption that future Constitution will be based on an All-India Federal basis. The Government of India, it is further explained, had given undertaking to the Central Assembly to obtain its verdict on its planning, and, particularly multi-purposes schemes. The Government did not implement its undertaking and now pushing up schemes as though there has been no Union Centre plan. The authority of the present Caretakers Government to launch these schemes is also questioned. If its professions that it is in office only for a number of weeks is correct, then it can offer these major decisions for a real representative Government. The fact that they are pushing on the projects indicate two things, it is argued here, namely, the Caretakers intend staying much longer than they profess, or they intend to commit Government to the schemes which they know their successors would never accept. Two instances are quoted.

PROJECTS TO COST OVER 300 CRORES

The Government of India are pushing up three multi-purposes projects, relating to Damodar Valley, Kosi Valley and Mahanadi river at an estimated capital expenditure of over 73 lakhs. This expenditude is purely on a preliminary survey and the projects themselves will cost over 300 crores. The Bihar Congress Government, I am in position to reveal, has bluntly informed the Government of India that it would have nothing to do with the scheme till the shape of future Constitution is fully known.

As already reported the Bihar Government has also demanded five times the marked value of the land to be submerged by building dams, and has made the Government of India responsible for resettlement on land of all persons to be denoused by the project.

The Bengal Government, on the other hand, would not co-operate unless it was given the sole authority over the sale of electricity within its province. The Project Officer Mr. Gokhale, who went round two provinces according to reports, advised the Government of India to hold up the scheme till the results of grouping of provinces was known. The Caretakers, however it is believed, have pigeonholed Mr. Gokhale's advice and are pushing up the schemes in face of provincial protests and are appointing another project officer in place of Mr. Gokhale, who has since become Secretary in Works, Mines and Power Department. The second illustration is this. A mobile exhibition is being organised to tour the countries of the Middle East. The exhibition will cost rupees six lakhs in capital expenditure, four lakhs in 1946/47, and over six lakhs in 1947/48.

While the fight is going on with postal employees over an increase of a few rupees in their basic pay, lakhs of rupees are being spent to exhibit India's culture to people in unsettled Middle Eastern countries. And lest Russians or Americans may send out a similar exhibition earlier the caretakers cannot wait a few more weeks by which time, according to their own profession, the National Government may be established in India. Similar exhibits are proposed for Australia and America, Canada Russia and U. K.

Jinnah Explains Reversal Of Delhi Decisions

(Continued from Page 6.)

tions, Mr. Jinnah said that he could not expect the British Press to say that the Mission was guilty of breach of faith. Naturally the comment was that the decision the League had taken was a grave one and so it was. He thought that there was an incorrect appreciation of the real situation. When some papers talked of democracy they forgot the realities in India. If India was a homogenous country and one nation then one could talk of democracy. But India was a sub-continent comprising of nationalities which Lord Pethick-Lawrence admitted during the recent debate. Mr. Jinnah said: "There are two major nations here. This is the root cause and essence of our troubles. When there are two major nations how can you talk of democracy which means that one nation majority will decide everything for the other nation, although it may be unanimous in its opposition. If all the Muslims were to say: "We don't agree to this" even then the majority decision will be forced on the Muslims as they are three to one. If there is one nation then there is no trouble at all. These two nations cannot be judged by western democracy. But they should each be treated as equals, and attempts should be made to solve the difficulties by acknowledging that fact. They should meet each other honestly and sincerely and try to come to some adjustment."

DIRECT ACTION

Mr. Jinnah declined to discuss the details of the proposed direct action. He said: "I am not prepared to tell you that now."

Asked if the Muslim League would join hands with other anti-Imperialist forces such as the Congress, Mr. Jinnah said: The Congress direct action has not been against the British. The direct action of the Congress on the various occasions if launched it and the last time in 1942, was to coerce and blackmail the British to by-pass the Muslim League and surrender to the Congress demands. That is exactly what it is doing now and that is exactly what the Mission was overawed with. The Congress has asked the British to quit. How can it, with self-respect, accept an Interim Government which is going to be formed under the Act of 1919. It was willing to do that at Simla provided the League was kept down."

Questioned if the resolutions adopted ruled out the scope for negotiations Mr. Jinnah said: "What are the other nations doing? Armed to the teeth with atomic bombs, are they not going on talking and discussing? Are they not at the same time going on with preparations? Is not the Government of India going on to-day with preparations to put down any party they like? Why do you want me (the League) alone to sit with folded hands? I am also going to make preparations to meet the situation as and when it arises."

Asked if the proposed direct action would be violent or non-violent Mr. Jinnah said: "I am not going to discuss ethics."

Q: Is this decision irrevocable?

Ans: If you are a politician you will not ask me this question.

To further questions Mr. Jinnah replied: "In the direct action we envisage we shall include any one who is willing to join us for the cause for which we may have to launch a struggle.

Q: Would you consider the possibility of making an approach to the Congress?

Ans.: I have done my best and the initiative must now come either from the British Government or from the Congress.

Asked if he had any communication from the Viceroy relating to the formation of an Interim Government, Mr. Jinnah said that he had received a communication but he was told that it was entirely private. He declined to discuss the nature of the communication.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of July:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	39,73,37,000
Notes in circulation	1215,45,51,000
Total Notes Issued	1255,18,96,000
Total Liabilities	1255,18,96,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
(b) Held outside India	...
Sterling Securities	11,35,32,89,000
Total of A.	1179,74,34000
B. Rupee Coin	17,60,51,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,11,000
Total Assets	1255,18,96,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 93.989 per cent.	

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	489,10,48,000
(2) Government of Burma	3,96 000
(3) Other Government Accounts	17,17,36,000
(b) Banks	104,80,37,000
(c) Others	6,60,19,000
Bills Payable	3,52,20,000
Other Liabilities	15,74,19,000
Rupees	646,98,75,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	39,73,37,000
Rupee Coin	26,76,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,98,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Government Treasury Bills	30,24,000
Balances held abroad	563,48,42,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,75,000
Investments	17,70,22,000
Other Assets	25,42,01,000
Rupees	646,98,75,000

Owing to the non-receipt of returns for the week ended the 26th July 1946 from certain offices as a result of the strike of the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the previous week's figures in respect of such offices have been incorporated.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, July 30.

Cocoanuts Raw 150 Dry 175 Cocoanut-oil 620 Copra Office 415 Dilpasand 475 Madrasnottam 490 Goodgooda 465 Pepper Wynaad 530 Country 525 Dryginger Charnad 360 Ernad 335 Coffee Robasta 83

LONDON BULLION.

London, July 30.

Silver Spot & Forward 44 d.

Gold bars fine per oz. 44 d.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, July 31.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 31/32

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th months

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th—9th months.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 1/4.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D D. Rs. 157.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London dol. 4.03 2/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong 1/2 13/16_1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Fcs. 479.70-480.30

London/Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-2/4.

London/Switzerland Fcs. 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Kr. 14.47.50.

London/Denmark Kr. 19.32.36.

London/New York dol 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal dol. 4.02-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-10.70.

London/Java Fl. 7.58-7.62.

London/Bangkok Tcl. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8.12.3.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London 44d.

Silver New York 71.11

London Discts 3 months 17/32 p c.

London Discts. 6 months 9/16-5/8 p c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p c, 3 months 1/2 p c, 6 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Fair Demand.

DISPOSALS

CANVAS TANKS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Bombay, invites sealed tenders for purchase and removal of Tanks, Canvas as per details below:—

		Nos.
1.	Tanks, Canvas 1,500 Gall. Anchorage.	21,350
2.	Tanks, Canvas Ropes Cover.	29,702
3.	Tanks, Canvas Ropes Lashings.	4,190
4.	Tanks, Canvas Ropes Supporting.	15
5.	Tanks, Canvas Supports, Side w o leg.	63,538
6.	Tanks, Canvas Side with legs.	26,723
7.	Tanks, Canvas Corner Supports.	11,158
8.	Tanks, Canvas, 50 Gall. Complete.	9,765
9.	Tanks, Canvas Frames (Extra)	7,235
10.	Tanks, Canvas Covers (Extra)	2,235
11.	Tanks Canvas, 500 Gall. Complete.	11,035
12.	Tanks Canvas, 500 Gall. Mk. II Slates (Extra)	29,448

All the above items are in a serviceable condition except item No. 8, only bodies are in repairable condition.

The above materials are lying at Ordnance Depots, Secunderabad, Kirkee and Delhi—mostly at Delhi. Intending purchasers can view them at site on production of permit to be obtained from this office.

This is Tender No. RCS/658/X. Offers should reach Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, not later than 4 P. M. on 15th August, 1946 and remain open for one month thereafter. Preference will be given to offers in complete sets of various articles (Item No. 1 to 7) for 1500 Gallon tanks. Prices should be quoted per number for each item separately. Tenderers must deposit earnest money to the extent of 10 per cent of their offer.

The Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, invites sealed tenders for the purchase of the following stores held by the Garrison Engineer, Jubbulpore.

Tender No. DGD/SR-3579—3583/CPM-IV

Saw Mill Machinery, consisting of Horizontal Re-Saw, Steam Log Kicker, Niger, Jacker, Chains, Wheels, Sprockets, Twin Engine, Live Rolls, Lath Bolter, etc. at Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Tender No. DGD/EG4/SR-3314

Cable electric V. I. R. insulated taped, braided and compounded. Twin core 660 Volts 3.029. Eight thousand yards lying at Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jubbulpore.

Tender No. DGD/EG4/SR-40373

(a) Line Taps—500 Nos. (b) Insulators Shackles H. T. with Strap 2.3 K. V. 800 Nos. (c) Fuses Aerial LT 250 Vol's—500 Nos.

Tenders are due on 22nd August, 1946 and should remain till 23rd September, 1946.

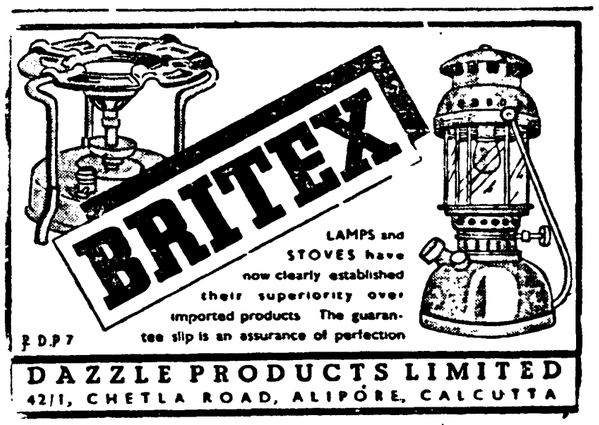
EARNEST MONEY:— Rs. 250/- only with tenders at (1) and (3) Rs. 500/- with tender at (2) above, should be deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Full particulars regarding the condition of Canvas Tanks and all stores, listed above, facilities for inspection, depositing of earnest money, and procedure for submission of offers and for taking delivery may be obtained from this office or Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, or Regional Commissioners Disposals, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Cawnpore and branch offices at, Madras and Karachi.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS,
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 39041—5 lines.

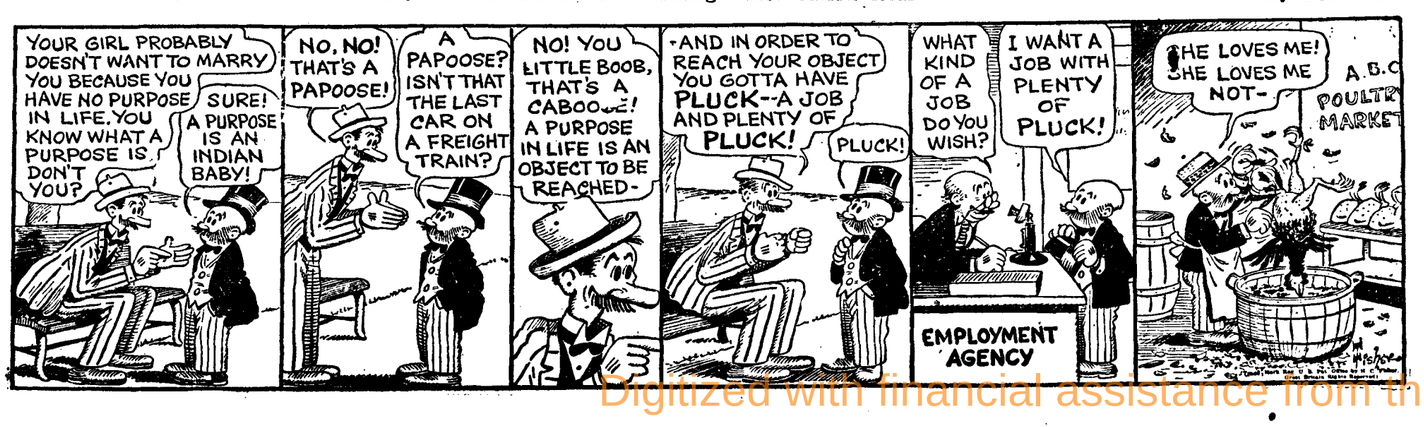
DS/75


BRITEX
LAMPS and STOVES have now clearly established their superiority over imported products. The guarantee slip is an assurance of perfection
P.D.P.7

DAZZLE PRODUCTS LIMITED
42/1, CHETLA ROAD, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: Messrs. R. SHANTILAL & CO
65, Kitchen Garden Road off Mangaldas Road Bombay 2.

MUTT AND JEFF— Ah Hem! Usually The Chickens Do The Plucking—After Curfew Hour — By BUD FISHER


YOUR GIRL PROBABLY DOESN'T WANT TO MARRY YOU BECAUSE YOU HAVE NO PURPOSE IN LIFE. YOU KNOW WHAT A PURPOSE IS DON'T YOU?
SURE! A PURPOSE IS AN INDIAN BABY!
NO, NO! THAT'S A PAPOOSE!
A PAPOOSE? ISN'T THAT THE LAST CAR ON A FREIGHT TRAIN?
NO! YOU LITTLE BOOB, THAT'S A CABOOSE! A PURPOSE IN LIFE IS AN OBJECT TO BE REACHED-
-AND IN ORDER TO REACH YOUR OBJECT YOU GOTTA HAVE PLUCK--A JOB AND PLENTY OF PLUCK!
PLUCK!
WHAT KIND OF A JOB DO YOU WISH?
I WANT A JOB WITH PLENTY OF PLUCK!
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
SHE LOVES ME! SHE LOVES ME NOT-
A.B.C POULTRY MARKET

The ideal laxative for children, and all who suffer from constipation, indigestion, acidity, piles etc. is

Cremaffin

Cream of magnesia with liquid paraffin. Gently assists the bowels and corrects acidity. Ask your chemist or dealer for it.

Distributed in India by:
BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. (INDIA) LTD.

P. Box No. 2070 Calcutta | P. Box No. 680 Bombay | P. Box No. 158 Br. Cochin

NO. 143

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL ADLETS

Darling—Arrived safely. Meet me positively at St. Philomena's Chapel, Kelewadi, Girgaum, daily from the 2nd—11th August at the 6-30 Mass and at the Novena Service 6-45 p. m. Don't forget to come along the new road, opposite the Charni Road Rly. Station. (2959)

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Saraswat bride (25) Beautiful, healthy, vegetarian well behaved, wellversed housekeeper, Musician, Artist. Personal interview by appointment. Apply confidentially to Anand C|o Nayak Co., Photographers, Dadar. (2965)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Overseas—(a) Qualified and experienced Compounder Dressers: (b) Pathological Assistants possessing recognised certificate in Pathological Technique with special reference to Microscope work: (c) certified Health Inspector with practical experience of conservancy, handling labour, anti-Malaria work, etc. Age 25-35 years. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, to P.O. Box 919, Bombay. (9138)

Wanted an Assistant Engineer for an up-country Textile Mill. Only persons with least seven years' water-tube boilers turbine and electrical experience need apply. One with Academic qualifications will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 2956, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.Com., B.A. or B.Sc., with Mathematics for Office Work. Apply stating age, experience and minimum salary acceptable with testimonials to the Personnel Manager, Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Baroda. 9140

Wanted qualified Expert for manufacture of Hair Oils, Soaps and Cosmetics. Apply stating experience and minimum pay acceptable to Kuldip Oil Industries Ltd., Kuldip Nagar, Ambala Cantt. (9142)

Wanted an experienced and well-qualified Teacher, holding a Diploma in Primary Montessori Training, for the Government Montessori School at Rampur. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with attested testimonials by the 7th of August, 1946, to the Educational Adviser to Rampur Government, Rampur (U.P.). 9098

Wanted—Manager I.D.D., preferably with B.Sc., or B.Sc.Agr. Pay Rs. 75-5-100-10-200 according to qualification. Apply immediately to Honorary Secretary, Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Lucknow. 9099

Immediately wanted experienced Pilots, Engineers, Mechanics, Radio Operators and other personnels in connection with Airlines. Apply Bharat Airways Limited, Managing Agents: Birla Bros., 1-A, Vansittart Row, Dalhousie Square (South), Calcutta. (8834)

SITUATION WANTED

Sindhi Tutor, capable of teaching Sindhi, Hindi and English seeks Tutor's job. Apply Box 2944, "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Gujarati young man knowing correspondence and typewriting desires a part-time job. Please refer Box No. 2964, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Professional Diploma Courses, viz., Company Secretarial, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (2960)

REPRESENTATIONS

"Wanted representation from Importers" and Manufacturers for Sind and Baluchistan. Write to Universal Trading Corporation, P.O. Box 100, Sukkur (Sind). (9106)

Wanted Representative for collecting materials and advertisements for 1947 edition of the Madras Directory and Who's Who, on decent remuneration. Apply The Madras Directory and Who's Who 117, Armenian Street, G. T. Madras. (9141)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

We give immediate loans from One Hundred to Five Thousand without any security. Apply Commercial & Industrial Corporation, Ltd., 321, V. Patel Road, Bombay 4. 2955

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell our English, Roman-Urdu and Hindi Illustrated Magazines and Books in all unrepresented towns. Please apply for particulars to: "Indian Home" Publications Ltd., Laxmi Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (9139)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A boon to agriculturists for immediate sale a village comprising 11,000 Bighas (app. 3,000 acres) of fertile and consolidated land. Mostly Canal irrigated. Situated between Delhi and Ambala. Suitable for large Agricultural Farm capable of yielding handsome profits. Price Rs. Twelve Lakhs. Do not miss this opportunity. For particulars write to: S. W. Nausherwani & Co., Contractors, Karnal (Punjab).

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

IT IS ANTICIPATED that during the Poona Season and particularly when Race Meetings take place at Poona, many persons will desire to travel between Bombay and Poona. This year, the G.I.P. Railway proposes to run a Race Special between Bombay and Poona, on race days, providing limited accommodation for I, II and III class passengers (including a dining car for upper class passengers), to the following timings:—

Bombay V.T.	Dep. 9-35 hrs.
Poona	Arr. 12-45 ,,
Poona	Dep. 19-20 ,,
Dadar	Arr. 22-14 ,,
Byculla	Arr. 22-23 ,,
Bombay V. T.	Arr. 22-35 ,,

It is regretted, however, that the railway's resources of coaching vehicles are still extremely limited and as more people are likely to desire to travel between Bombay and Poona than can be accommodated, intending passengers are advised not to travel unless they must.

The following arrangements will be made by the G.I.P. Railway for the regulation of traffic:—

(1) Return tickets for all classes will be issued from Bombay to Poona at two single journey fares. These tickets will be sold on each Race Day and the day previous thereto, and will be available for completion of the return journey for 4 days from the date of issue. These tickets will NOT be available by the Race Special.

(2) Special return tickets for all classes will also be issued from Bombay to Poona at two single journey fares which will only be available for travel in the Race Special in both directions. No refund will be granted on unused Race Special tickets except in the event of the Races being cancelled.

(3) Passengers travelling by the Race Special who do not hold Race Special tickets, and passengers holding Race Special tickets who travel by other trains, will be treated as travelling without tickets.

(4) Upper class tickets and reservation tickets for 19 Down Poona Express and the Race Special leaving Bombay on race days, and 47 Down leaving Bombay the day previous to each race day, will be issued from 10 o'clock a.m. on the date before that on which tickets are to be used. Tickets for III class passengers by the Race Special will be issued in the Upper Class Booking Office at Victoria Terminus commencing at 8-0 hours on race days.

(5) Not more than 2 tickets will be sold to any individual, nor more than 2 seats reserved at any one time by the following trains:

47 Down Deccan Queen on days previous to race days.

19 Down & 20 Up Poona Expresses & the Race Special on race days.

48 Up Deccan Queen on Mondays and when mid-week races are held on the days following such races.

(6) No platform tickets will be issued for 19 Down Poona Express, 33 Down Poona Passenger and the Race Special on race days, and for 47 Down Deccan Queen and 3 Down Poona Mail on the day previous to each race day. Only passengers holding journey tickets and also reservation tickets in the case of I & II class passengers will be admitted to the platforms from which these trains depart from Victoria Terminus.

(7) On race days No. 22 Up passenger train will leave Poona at 19-30 hours instead of 17 hours and will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 0-15 hours. A dining car will be attached to this train and no Buffet Car or Restaurant Car will run on 20 Up Poona Express on race days.

(8) Upper class passengers may reserve their seats for the return journey by the Race Special at Bombay when they purchase their tickets and make reservations for the outward journey.

(9) No. 19 Down Poona Express will not stop at Dadar on race days.

9086

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap Lead Battery with Dust. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 21-8-46 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (9091)

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.
MEMBERS' BADGES

DUE TO THE POSTAL STRIKE there has been a delay in receiving and despatching badges. Members who have not received their badges for 1946/47 and who will be attending the Poona Races, may obtain temporary badges up to 12 noon on Race Days at the Turf Club Office, Poona, and thereafter at the Entrance to the Members' Enclosure. 9114

RADIO FOR SALE

New all wave radio sets have arrived. Come and select your requirements from the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd. 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Post Box 1312, Bombay 1. Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, New Delhi. (8153)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

First class electric ceiling fans of standard make, both A.C. and D.C. (Mostly 48") available at very moderate rates. Needy parties, please hurry up. Apply Box No. 2919, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
PAY AND ALLOWANCES

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the emoluments received by Posts and Telegraphs Officials on the new (1931) scales of pay at typical places and the benefits which they would receive under the Adjudicator's Award is published for general information.

	R.M.S. Porters, Letter-box peons etc., in 3rd year of service. (1)	Postmen in fifth year of Service (2)	Clerks or Telephone operators in 16th year of service. (3)	Telegraphists in 3rd year of Service (4)
BOMBAY ("A" Areas).	(Scale Rs. 16-18)	(Scale Rs. 24-34)	(Scale Rs. 45-120)	(Scale Rs. 45-120 starting minimum Rs. 55/-)
Pay	16	26	87	55
Dearness Allowance	20	20	22	22
Good Conduct Pay	12	12	10	10
House Rent allowance	7	7	8/11	5/8
Compensatory allowance	4	5	5	5
Value of grain concession	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
Total	63/5	74/5	137	101/13
BENEFITS FROM ADJUDICATOR'S AWARD.				
Additional pay	4	5/3	13/1	8/4
Lump sum payment	72	93/6	255/2	148/8
ALLAHABAD ("B" Areas)	(Scale Rs. 15-17)	(Scale Rs. 22-32)	(Scale Rs. 40-115)	(Scale Rs. 45-120 starting minimum Rs. 55/-)
Pay	15	24	82	55
Dearness Allowance	16	16	18	18
Good Conduct Pay	12	12	10	10
House Rent allowance	2	3	—	—
Total	45	55	110	83
BENEFITS FROM ADJUDICATOR'S AWARD				
Additional pay	3/12	4/13	12/5	8/4
Grain compensation	3/12	3/12	3/12	3/12
Lump sum payment	67/8	86/10	221/10	148/8
COIMBATORE ("C" Areas)	(Scale Rs. 14-16)	(Scale Rs. 18-28)	(Scale Rs. 35-110)	(Scale Rs. 45-120 starting minimum Rs. 55)
Pay	14	20	77	55
Dearness Allowance	14	14	16	16
Good Conduct Pay	12	12	10	10
House Rent allowance	1	1	—	—
Total	41	47	103	81
BENEFITS FROM ADJUDICATOR'S AWARD.				
Additional Pay	3/8	4	11/9	8/4
Grain compensation	3/12	3/12	3/12	3/12
Additional dearness allowance	2	2	2	2
Lump sum payment	63	72	208/2.	148/8

NOTE:—Postmen and lower grade staff all receive free Uniforms. Telegraphists have additional earnings in the nature of overtime allowance and pie-money. Pensions are calculated on half average basic pay plus half average dearness allowance for the three years prior to retirement. 9148

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT
POSTAL NOTICE.

AS A LARGE NUMBER OF LETTERS and BOOK PACKETS are still being received in Bombay, incompletely addressed, the Public are again requested to instruct their correspondents to address them fully to (1) number or name of the house (2) name of Street, Road or Locality and to the Bombay Delivery District Number. Insufficiently addressed articles and not bearing the above particulars of address are likely to be delayed and/or returned to senders.

S. G. KHAMBATA,
Lt. Col. Khan Bahadur,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Bombay G. P. O.
Dated 24-7-1946.

(9090)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

2½ Per Cent LOAN 1961

LIMITED TO Rs. 35 CRORES
(Approximately)

OPENING ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1946 AND CLOSING ON THE SAME DAY
WITHOUT NOTICE

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (NOMINAL)

Subscriptions will be received in cash/cheque.

Applications will be received from 10 a.m. standard time at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices or at any treasury. 8993

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE FOR NEW EXPORTERS OF RAW COTTON

A MEETING of all NEW COTTON EXPORTERS (Year 1946) will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 4-0 P.M. at the premises of Messrs. Ratansey K. Khona, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, (Tel. No. 31611) to discuss the latest situation regarding allotment of Export quotas for cotton for the coming season. Every shipper is requested to attend or depute his representative without fail.

E. F. KAVARANA & CO.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Common Jury summoned for the current criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on the 2nd floor on Thursday the 1st August, 1946 at 10-45 a. m. (S.T.).

A. A. JASDENVALA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 31st July, 1946. (9149)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Authorised charges for Porterage at Stations.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that with effect from 1-8-1946, the authorised charges for porterage will be increased from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-2-0 per load per trip. (9136)

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the following temporary posts in a Government Publicity Organization in Delhi. The scale of pay is noted against each post:—

(1) Associate Editor (English) Rs. 500-20-600.
(2) Urdu Editor Rs. 400-20-500.
(3) Head of Western Section Rs. 700-50-1000 (with extra overseas pay for Europeans).
(4) Editor Literary quarterly Rs. 600|- p. m.
(5) Associate Editor (Women and Children's Magazines) Rs. 150-10-200. (Higher pay for an exceptionally qualified candidate).

Qualifications required for:

(1) First class university degree, with at least 5 years' experience on the staff of any reputed cultural magazine. Must have ability to interpret Indian art, culture and philosophy in a suitable form for foreign consumption. Preference given to those who have studied or been abroad otherwise for a long period. (2) A university degree with at least 5 years' experience of journalism and|or editing or compiling of any reputed Urdu magazine. Persons acquainted with layout, printing practices etc. preferred. (3) A university degree with adequate experience on the staff of any foreign newspaper or magazine. Must have spent at least 5 out of the last 10 years in the U.K., U.S.A., or the Dominions. (4) High academic degree with at least 5 years' experience in journalistic and|or editorial work. Preference given to those who have studied and|or travelled abroad for a sufficiently long period. (5) A good university degree, with good command of the English language (written and spoken). Ability to translate from Urdu|Hindi into English and vice versa. Preference given to those who have broad cultural background or have actual experience of working on the staff of any reputed magazine.

All the posts are at present sanctioned up to the 28th February, 1947 and in addition to the time scales of pay given above carry war and other allowances as sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time. Candidates called for test and interview at Delhi will have to bear their own expenses. Applications with detailed particulars regarding age, qualifications, experience and specimen copies of journalistic work done should reach Post Box No. 166, Delhi not later than the 10th August, 1946. (9135)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from BONA FIDE residents of the Bombay Province for one Government scholarship of the value of Rs. 75 p.m. for practical training in Electrical Engineering and will be tenable in the workshops of either the G. I. P. Railway, the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., or the Tata Sons Ltd. Applications will be received from candidates who are holders of the degree of B.E. (Mech.) or B.E. (Electrical) of the Bombay University or the diplomas from other Colleges or Institutions which provide courses equivalent to or higher than those at the Institutions mentioned above.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had practical experience in workshops and who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of the scholarship. Candidates without workshop experience should not be more than 23 years of age. Those with not less than two years' approved industrial or electrical experience should not be more than 26 years of age.

Further particulars e.g. payment of premiums to the G. I. P. Railway or the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., etc., and the prescribed form of application can be obtained from the office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for scholarship must reach the Director of Industries by 17-8-1946. Those who have applied previously need not apply again. 9147

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, the undersigned BHIKHABHAI BHUDERDAS KOTHARI hereby inform the public that my two sons—Mohanlal Bhikhabhai Kothari and Shantilal Bhikhabhai Kothari are separate from me, and that they are carrying on their respective businesses independently and that the undersigned is not in any way liable or responsible for their acts or engagements.

BHIKHABHAI BHUDERDAS KOTHARI.

Bombay, 1-8-46. 9146

NOTICE

WANTED MATRICULATE TYPISTS on pay Rs. 55, scale 55-5-60, EB-5-80, plus dearness allowance 22 and house rent allowance up to 10 per cent of pay. Preference to candidates from minority communities. Apply in person with application to ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, Indian Tariff Board, Caltex House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on 6-8-46. 9145

VENKATESH PHOTO STUDIO

SHIV BHUVAN,
Vincent Road, Matunga

RE-OPENS
AUGUST 1ST 1946

Sole Proprietor:
RAJAM VENKATESH

(3132)

NOTICE.
BACK BAY RECLAMATION ESTATE.

1. THE COLLECTOR of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for 99 years' lease in respect of the combined Plots Nos. 23, 24, 29 and 30 admeasuring together about 6,944 sq. yds. in Block I, on the Back Bay Reclamation, on or before 21-8-1946 at 3 p. m., (S.T.), in his Office at the Old Custom House, Fort. The cover of the tender should be superscribed "Tender for Plots Nos. 23, 24, 29 and 30, Back Bay Reclamation Estate."

2. The user of the plots will be restricted to the storeyed garages but the ground floor will be allowed to be used for the maintenance, servicing and repairs of Motor Vehicles subject to approved conditions and the top floor of the building will be allowed to be used for the residence of bonafide employees connected with the working of the garages. Prospective lessees will have to send with the tender an amount equal to two years' ground rent, calculated at 5% of the value of the land at the rate offered. The deposit will be forfeited if a tenderer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and the acceptance of a tender by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of agreement with the form of lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of Re. 1|- per copy.

R. G. DAVIES,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 29th July, 1946. (9134)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESHIR BEJANJI BHARUCHA, Bombay, has contracted to sell to my client Mr. JAGJIWANDAS KASTURCHAND SHAH, the following vacant piece or plot of land free from all encumbrances. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, partition, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at Bharat Bhuvan, 2nd floor, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2 within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without reference to such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying and being at Devlali by admeasurement 16243 Sq. Yards, being plot No. 4 of five plots, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Nasik under Survey No. 100 and bounded as follows:—

Towards East by the Eastern half of land Survey No. 100.

Towards West by land Survey No. 99,

Towards North by plot No. 3, being the property of Mr. Ganesh Govind Navare and

Towards South by plot No. 5, being the property of Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshah.

Dated this 30th July, 1946.

RAMNIK V. SHAH,
Purchaser's Advocate. (9143)

"WIT" ROLLER SKINS

Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents. THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION
Petition No. 291 of 1946.
NOTICE

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts belonging to S. R. Varma also known as Shaikh Rehman Varma and also known as Shaikh Rehman Adam Varma of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant, a retired Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Block No. 4, Ground Floor, Kathok Lodge, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

ZOHRA BEGUM, of Bombay Muslim, residing at Abdul Rehman Park, 2nd floor, Chhotani Road, Pitamber Lane, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, the widow of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Forty-six and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

The 30th day of July, 1946.
(Sd.) Messrs. TAHER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 9144

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHANLAL UMEDMAL, son of Umedmal Rajaji has agreed to sell a portion of the undermentioned property to a client of ours. All persons having any claim whatsoever against the said property are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the publication hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 42,000 sq. yds., situate at Kurla, in Pot Tukdi Bandra, South Salsette Taluka, in the Bombay Suburban District forming part of

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area Acres-Gunthas	Sq. Yds.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
237	1	7	20¾	21156
298	1	2	23	13538 6-10-0
306	1	2	29¼	12558 6- 9-0
307	1	3	3¾	13827 7-14-0
Khadi Land				3568

64347

Dated this 31st day of July, 1946.
AIBARA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (9137)

Thanks to American scientist we have put in the Market ATOM BRAND Super D.D.T. a product three times more powerful than any English or Indian D.D.T. available at the same price as other D.D.T. It kills all insects either in house or in the field or insects of the domestic animal

ATOM BRAND D.D.T. THE KING OF INSECTICIDES

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HEARTINA
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Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart.

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